THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

[PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

atest from the South

ALL OF ATLANTA.

he News in Richmond.

ESPATCH FROM GEN. HOOD.

EFEATED AT EAST POINT

e is Driven from Atlanta.

HIPPED AT JONESBORO.

nsured by the Rebel Government.

ONDEMNED BY THE REBEL PRESS

om the Richmond Examiner, September 5.

The only news of importance we have to an- unce this morning is

THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

After six weeks' command of the Army of ennessee, General Hood abandoned Atlanta on Thursday night, the 1st instant. An official spatch received from him on Saturday night, e essential portions of which we give below, plains all that is yet known of the affair:—

"HEADQUARTERS, September 3, 1864.—On the ening of the 30th of August the enemy made a dgment across Flint river, near Jonesboro. We tacked them there on the evening of the 31st th two corps, but failed to dislodge them.

"This made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, hich was done on the night of the 1st of Sep- mber.

"Our loss on the evening of the 31st was small. "On the evening of the 1st of September Gene- l Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro, was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy, and eing outflanked, was compelled to withdraw uring the night, with the loss of eight guns.

"The enemy's prisoners report their loss very evere. J. B. HOOD, General."

From the above despatch, it appears that the rmy of Tennessee is on the Macon railroad, omewhere south of Jonesboro, probably at Love- y's station. Jonesboro is twenty-two miles outh of Atlanta; Lovejoy's twenty-nine. From ovejoy's to Macon the distance by the Macon ad is seventy-four miles.

Though this despatch was not made public till esterday morning, the facts set forth in it were e street talk so long ago as Friday morning. was then also reported that Hood's army had een cut in two. From the despatch it is clear at this was at one time the case. When "on e evening of the first of September General ardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro, twenty- wo miles south of Atlanta, was assaulted by a uperior force of the enemy" and "outflanked," e enemy pushed in between him and Hood at tlanta, and that night Hood, by striking across e country in a southeasterly direction, managed o rejoin him on the railroad south of Jonesboro.

How it was that, after attacking the enemy with two corps," near Jonesboro, on Wed- esday evening, only Hardee's Corps was at onesboro, Thursday evening, to resist the assault f the enemy, can only be accounted for by sup- osing that, after our attack had failed to dis- odge the enemy, Hood withdrew one of em (S. D. Lee's) to Atlanta, leaving Hardee to ear the brunt alone. This he would hardly have one had he not miscalculated the enemy's de- gns. He must have believed the main body of herman's army to have been in front of Atlanta, hen in fact it was on Flint river, near Jones- oro, twenty-odd miles to the south.

As to the losses incurred on either side, Gene- al Hood tells us only that "our loss on the even- g of the 31st (when we attacked) was small,' nd that "the enemy's prisoners report their loss ery severe." He does not inform us whether ur loss in men was great or small when, on the vening of the 1st, Hardee, "being outflanked, as compelled to withdraw during the night, ith the loss of eight guns." We feel pretty sure ur loss on this occasion was not small.

This abandonment of Atlanta, under the cir- umstances, is not a good thing, but, so far from eing dispirited by it, our people ought reve- ently to thank God that it is no worse. There re many persons who have had a great weight of anxiety raised from their souls by this news. They have been fearing for the last month, not nly that Atlanta would be baandoned, but that ome great and irretrievable disaster would over- ake the Army of Tennessee. Atlanta is gone, ut the army is still a unit and is safe. The loss f Atlanta is nothing; the loss of the army would ave been without a remedy.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON THE NEWS.

rom the Richmond Examiner, September 5.

So much for the third removal of General ohnston. First, he was virtually removed by eing deprived of power to direct his lieutenant, Pemberton; and the cost of that gratification to he feelings of Mr. Davis, was the army of Vicks- urg. Next he was superseded by Bragg; and he organization of the second army was de- troyed at Missionary Ridge.

Thirdly, after restoring it, he was removed at he very moment when his knowledge, skill, and nergy were indispensable to the success and ven the safety of the campaign; superseded by Hood, a commander of division, notoriously in- apable of managing anything larger than a divi- ion. The result is disaster at Atlanta, in the ery nick of time when such a victory alone ould save the party of Lincoln from irretrieva- le ruin.

General Johnston is thought over-cautious; too eticent about his plans; disposed to be mys- erious as to approaching events. He was re- moved because "he did not speak with entire confidence about holding Atlanta." But results prove that, if he was cautious in movement and chary of promises, it was for good reasons. It is evident that, in each case, he knew where he was, what material he had in hand, and the best use to make of it.

Whatever else may be said, it cannot be said that he ever lost an army or any considerable body of troops, or incurred any disaster, or even disadvantage, that obscured our prospects for a moment. If any man has been so great a fool as to question either his military capacity, his courage, or his earnest patriotism, certainly these events vindicate him. But, alas, of what interest is that? of what importance is that? of what consideration is a single reputation, if the country must be lost to justify it? Who cares now whether Johnston was right, or Jeff. Davis was right?

Yet we must think of these things, for these are the causes which produce the effects. It is manifestly absurd to put up and pull down a commander in the field according to the crude views or peevish fancies of a functionary in Richmond. Such conduct of government would paralyze the greatest military genius, ruin the oldest army, and render success in war absolutely impossible.

Now, is it not hard—is it not cruelly hard—that the struggle of eight millions, who sacrifice their money, sacrifice their lives, who groan in the excess of exertion, who wrench every muscle till the blood starts with the sweat—should come to naught—should end in the ruin of us all—tha the predilections and antipathies, the pitiful personal feelings of a single man may be indulged?

With the scanty information at hand it is impossible to estimate the late affair in Georgia. It is certain that Atlanta has been abandoned by our troops. We do not know whether the guns were left or not. The loss of the place is otherwise without material importance. As a military post it had no value whatever. It was once important as the junction of railroads, but had ceased to be so since the railroads to the north were lost. Sherman could not hold it a week if the Confederate army in the neighborhood was in proper hands.

But the moral effect of its loss, though it may be temporary, will be great. It will render incalculable assistance to the party of Lincoln and obscure the prospect of peace, late so bright. It may enable him to execute the draft. It will also diffuse gloom over the South. This depression, however, may be speedily relieved if the administration has a grain of real sense or a spark of unselfish patriotism.

The reinstatement of Johnston or the appointment of Beauregard would at once restore the confidence of the country and the army; and the genius of either would soon prove Sherman's advantage to be an illusion and an abortion. But the confidence either of country or army will scarcely survive the continuance of Hood in command, still less the reappearance of Bragg.

It is easy to see the path of wisdom now; but it is difficult still to hope anything wise, or magnanimous, or unselfish from the Administration.

WHEELER'S OPERATIONS VIEWED IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.

We hear nothing further from Wheeler's movements in East Tennessee. The general opinion here is that he is making for Nashville. A late Bristol paper says it is all a lie about his having destroyed the great bridge over the Tennessee at Loudon. The same paper says he seems studiously to avoid the enemy's bridges and lines of communication, and devotes himself to running about the country picking up small lots of prisoners.

Gen. Sherman's Army

DETAILS OF THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

The Surrender of the City by the Mayor.

GENERAL HOOD COMPLETELY HOODWINKED BY SHERMAN.

The Battle at Lovejoy's.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 5.—We left Jonesboro, twenty-two miles beyond Atlanta, about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant, and traveled under the protection of a cavalry escort to this place. Hood's army was then retreating, with Sherman fiercely hanging on his rear. The head of the Union column was skirmishing with the Rebels' rear near Fayetteville, some six miles from Jonesboro. The fighting around Jonesboro has been very severe, and the enemy has been routed at all points.

THE MACON LINE STRUCK.

On the 30th ult. the 4th and 23d Corps, the left of Sherman's line, under the personal command of General Schofield, struck the Macon line some five miles beyond East Point junction. Meantime the Army of the Tennessee, under the direction of Major-General Howard, and Kilpatrick's cavalry, were skirmishing briskly with the enemy on our right, driving them across the Flint river towards Jonesboro. Hazen's Division of the 15th Corps took possession of a prominent hill, which was on the way to the enemy's position. The other divisions formed on his right and left. The 16th Corps of Howard's command somewhat retired forward of the extreme right, with the 17th on the left. The 4th and 23d Corps formed a connecting line, and extended beyond the railroad on the left.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON WEDNESDAY.

The 15th Corps spent the night intrenching; and next day, before the right and left flanks had taken up their advanced position, the enemy burst in masses on the 15th corps, but were steadily and resolutely met, their repeated assaults being repulsed, they losing several general officers, including Major-General Anderson, mortally wounded; Colonel Williams and Major Barton, killed; five colonels, majors, &c., wounded or taken prisoners, besides rank and file killed, wounded, and captured. Our loss was slight, as we fought behind our works. The brunt of the fight fell on Hazen's division, which captured two flags.

THURSDAY'S FIGHT—THE ASSAULT ON THE WORKS.

The next morning, the 1st of September, the 14th Corps, under General Davis, marched along the Macon line, destroying the track for several miles, and about 4 o'clock took up position on the left of the 15th Corps, which had now formed in line of battle.

The enemy had intrenched themselves in front of the 14th Corps, which was ordered to assault them. Cavalry and infantry steadily advanced under a surging fire of musketry and artillery, and, after a most desperate conflict of two hours duration, succeeded in driving the enemy from their works, capturing two batteries—one Loomis' celebrated batery, taken from us at Chickamauga, of five guns—and another of four guns, some battle flags, and a large number of prisoners. They also took General Gaven, and his Adjutant General. Brigadier-General Cummings, of S. D. Lee's Corps, was mortally wounded. It is said that an Arkansas brigade was captured with Gaven. This swells our list of prisoners to near two thousand.

THE CONTEST ON THE RIGHT.

While the 14th Corps was thus nobly and fiercely engaged, the Army of Tennessee and 4th Corps, General Stanley, were vigorously pressing the enemy on the right, and early in the night Lee's Rebel Corps moved noiselessly away, with the intention of forming a junction with Steward's Corps, which had remained in Atlanta, besides the six thousand militia Hood had stationed at Atlanta to watch Sherman's movements, which seemed to confound him. The command in the field, therefore, devolved on Hardee, who retired along the Macon railroad.

EVACUATION OF ATLANTA.

Hood, finding his situation desperate in Atlanta, also retreated, first burning up nearly one thousand bales of cotton, and eighty-six wagons laden with ammunition, chiefly cartridges and canister.

SHERMAN IN PURSUIT.

At the break of day, when Sherman found the enemy had retreated, he put his whole army in motion, and followed in hot pursuit, his object being to get between Hood and Hardee, and thus cut off both parties.

Although he may not succeed in this, as they had an all night start, he will certainly harass their rear, cutting off and capturing large numbers. The defeat had a most paralyzing effect on Hood's army, for soldiers and militia are breaking for home on all sides. We heard the roar of exploding ammunition at Atlanta and Jonesboro.

OCCUPATION OF ATLANTA—OFFICIAL SURRENDER BY THE MAYOR.

General Slocum, who was guarding the communication and trains along the Chattahoochee river, sent forward detachments from Ward, Geary, and Williams' Divisions on a reconnoissance. They advanced to the city, which they found evacuated, and entered about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of September. They were at once met by a deputation, comprising the Mayor, High Sheriff, and citizens, who made a formal surrender of the town to General Ward, simply making the following request:—

"ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864.—Brigadier-General Ward, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps:—Sir—The fortune of war has placed the city of Atlanta in your hands. As Mayor of this city, I ask protection for non-combatants and private property.

"JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor of Atlanta."

"Attest—Wm. Scott, Capt., A. D. C.; A. M. Teabe[illegible] Capt., A. D. C.; T. B. Tompson, Lieut. and P. M.

The above officers, and Colonel Coburn, commanding 2d Brigade, 3d Division, were the first officers to enter the city. The required protection was freely granted. At the same time a detachment from Wilder's Division, the 11th Pennsylvania and 60th New York, of General Geary's Division, which had entered the town simultaneously with Ward's, hoisted the Stars and Stripes upon the Court House, amidst a peal of cheers. "Yankee Doodle" followed, and thus was consummated the fall of Atlanta, the backbone of the Rebellion in the Southwest.

General Slocum arrived soon after and took formal possession of the town. Some Rebel Government property, four engines, and fourteen pieces of artillery, chiefly sixty-four pounders, which the Rebels had to abandon, fell into our hands. The town is much injured. Most of the inhabitants have left.

HOOD OUTWITTED.

We have files of Rebel papers, from which it is evident Hood was completely ignorant of the drift of Sherman's movements. Sherman's movements were compactly made with his whole army, with fifteen days' supplies—with the exception of the 20th Corps, which had fallen back to the rear—on parallel roads, and passing around the left flank of the enemy, crossing the Montgomery line and flanking Jonesboro. The roads were good and weather favorable, everything combining to facilitate our success.

REPORTS AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, September 5.—The battle near Lovejoy's Station, Georgia, is represented as a grand success, not only tactily but strategically, giving Sherman complete control of the State north, and with a position and short route to Macon. It is believed and argued here that Hood has been forced to retreat to Macon, by way of the Augusta railroad, and that his movement now is to throw a force, by way of the Augusta railroad, to Macon, and then advance to meet Sherman, who meantime can make a rapid march to Macon, and reach it before Hood can muster a sufficient force to oppose him successfully. No details yet, other than you have had by telegraph through the War Department. It is not known here what became of either wing of the Rebel army, which was cut in two by Sherman.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THIRD EDITION

GRANT-SHERMAN-SHERIDAN.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Prospects of Success.

CERTAIN VICTORY IN VIRGINIA.

The Encouraging Signs.

WHAT IS NEEDED OF THE PEOPLE.

Influence of Success on the Campaign.

THE FUTURE FULL OF HOPE.

What the Copperheads Want.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—A good deal of mystery still envelopes the military operations at Atlanta. We had been led to believe that General Sherman, by making a great detour and striking Jonesboro' on the Macon road, had put himself south of Hood's force, and cut him off from his line of retreat; but from the latest accounts it appears that Hood has managed to whisk his army south of Sherman, who is now making, at considerable distance, a pursuit which, judging from past experience, is not likely to be fruitful in any great results.

General Sherman's chief aim will doubtless now, for some months, be limited to intrenching himself strongly in Atlanta, and forming there a secure base for further operations, just as General Grant did at Chattanooga.

This, however, will not prevent him from sending out powerful raiding parties to destroy the enemy's communications, depots of supplies, and manufactories.

The situation in Virginia is cheering. General Grant is directing his main energies to the more effective work of operating on the enemy's communications with the Southern country. His hold on the Weldon road is firm and fast.

This obliges Lee to wagon his supplies from Sappony creek station, by the Vaughan road, a distance of twenty-five miles, to the camps near Petersburg. It is believed that if we could extend our left to the Weldon road (and the reinforcements General Grant is daily receiving will soon enable him to do so), it would so effectually embarrass the Rebels as to make their position untenable even with their possession of any other roads.

A few more men are all General Grant needs to make a sure thing of Richmond and Lee's army.

In the valley, General Sheridan continues his important *role* of keeping the Rebel column away from Grant's front, while he at the same time covers Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Washington, thus leaving General Grant free to operate unembarrassed by any other considerations than the great problem immediately before him.

This bright picture carries grief to the hearts of the Copperheads, whose hopes now rest on the ill success of our armies, and whose prospects of electing their President become certain only in proportion as it becomes certain that we shall have no country at all.

Latest from the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 6, Evening.—To-day quiet has reigned along the line, excepting an occasional gun from the centre of our line.

Rain has been falling all day, and still continues, with a cold wind blowing.

Rumors have been prevalent for two days past, that a part of Early's troops had arrived in our front, and were massing on our left flank necessitating another struggle for the possession of the Weldon railroad.

Preparations were made to receive them, but thus far, with the exception of a few guerillas, no enemy has appeared in that direction.

Last evening the enemy in front of our line, where it crosses the Jerusalem road, were very jubilant for a time, indulging in loud cheering, which extended along the line to the right towards the Appomattox.

Our pickets hailed theirs, and asked the cause of the commotion, and the answer came—"Atlanta has been retaken by Hood."

Notwithstanding the improbability of the story it rapidly gained circulation, and caused some depression for a time. But soon after, a deserter came in and reported that one of their men had tied a canteen to a dog's-tail, and started him through their lines, thinking thus to frighten our men; but the dog kept on his own side, and his frightened cries, as he sped along, caused the Rebels to cheer and halloo so loud. Thus the matter was explained.

Yesterday a party of colored recruits arrived here, and on their way to their regiments, got rather nearer to the front than they had calculated. In passing along an open space near Fort Warren, the enemy obtained a view of them, and threw a shell or two in their midst.

Such a scattering was really ludicrous. Abandoning their guns, knapsacks, &c., they fled towards the fort, in front of which is a ditch six or seven feet wide, and as many deep, with several inches of water and mud.

Into this they piled one on top of another, evidently thinking they would be safe there; while the men in the fort marched out and reaped quite a harvest of knapsacks, &c., which lay on the road.

The officer in charge of the party seems to have first reached the trench and endeavored to prevent the men from following him, ordering them "to rally."

When asked what he was doing there, he said he had not been under fire for some months, and was rather nervous at his close proximity to the enemy.

Considerable effort was required to extricate the soldiers from their somewhat unpleasant position, after which they left to join their commands. It is to be hoped that if they are ever charged by the enemy they will profit by the lesson they received yesterday, and not run into a trap in which the Rebels would like to catch them, and where a dozen could keep a thousand without any fear of escaping. W. D. MCGREGOR

THE PIRATE OFF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, September 8.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the steamer *Franconia*, when about ten miles southeast of Cape Sable, sighted a suspicious looking steamer, apparently under canvas, which soon got under steam and endeavored to head the *Franconia* off.

The latter, however, succeeded in getting within proper limits of the shore. The privateer first hoisted British colors, and afterwards others, which those on the *Franconia* were unable to make out. The supposed pirate was barque-rigged, with fore and main spencers, long lower masts, and one smoke-stack. She was painted lead color.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 8.—Flour dull. Sales of 300 bbls at $11 for Howard superfine. Wheat steady. Sales of 3000 bushels of Kentucky white at $2·85@2·90. Corn quiet at $1·86@1·89. Whisky dull at $1·90. Provisions dull.

FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON.

Brilliant Affair at the Mouth of Dog River.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL STEAMER "NASHVILLE."

By arrival from Mobile bay we have particulars of the destruction of the Rebel gunboat *Nashville*, lying in the harbor, just below the city, by Captain Jouett, of the United States steamer *Metacomet*.

The expedition left the *Metacomet* at night in boats, provided with 100 pounds of powder, 9-inch shells, oil, torpentine, faggots, fire balls, &c., and proceeded carefully to the wharf where the *Nashville* was lying.

Two Rebel iron-clads were lying within two hundred yards of the *Nashville*, but before they had time to discover the boats, the fire balls and shell and powder were deposited in six of the forward casemates and set on fire, completely destroying them.

The *Nashville* is a very large vessel, about 350 feet in length, and was to mount twelve guns, but by this bold and dashing stroke of Captain Jouett, she has been rendered useless, at least till our forces capture the city of Mobile.

The *Metacomet*, in the late engagement in Mobile bay, fought the three Rebel gunboats, *Morgan*, *Selma*, and *Gaines*, mounting together twenty-four guns, and succeeded in crippling the *Gaines* so badly that her captain afterwards destroyed her, and capturing the *Selma* and crew. For one hour Captain Jouett, with six guns, fought these three vessels, and defeated them all. The *Morgan* is now at Mobile, badly damaged.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.]

Later from New Orleans and Mobile—The Wreck of the "Nashville" Blown Up.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The steamer *Ariel*, from New Orleans, with dates to the 1st inst., has arrived.

There is nothing later from Mobile, except the fact that Captain Jouett, of the *Metacomet*, had exploded a torpedo in the sunken steamer *Nashville*, partially blowing her to pieces. Other torpedoes would soon finish her.

The New Orleans *Era* says that there is important intelligence, but does not print it, being contraband.

Matamoras advices state that a French force of marines had taken possession of Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande; and it was reported that a larger force of 1500 men had landed further up the river, where it was stated Cortinas would attack them.

At New Orleans Middling cotton was quoted at 185. Provisions and produce were very firm. Molasses was dull, and without sale.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO.

Rebel Attack on the Steamer "White Cloud."

A BATTLE IN MEXICO.

THE REBEL URSIN DEFEATED.

CAIRO, September 7.—The steamer *Arthur*, from New Orleans, on the 31st ultimo, and the *Belle of Memphis*, from Memphis on the 5th, have arrived. The latter had 250 bales of cotton for St. Louis, which have been seized here on account of alleged irregularities in the shipment.

The steamers *White Cloud* and *Henry Chohiteau* were fired into on the 20th ult. by a Rebel battery above Bayou Sara. A number of shots took effect in the cabins and hull of the *White Cloud*, and her steam-pipe was cut, disabling her. The gunboat *Kern Dinwood* came up and towed her out of the reach of the battery. No one was hur on either boat.

A considerable force of Rebels, under General Polignac, is reported to have crossed the Mississippi river from Arkansas to Rodney, Miss.

The New Orleans *Delta* has news from th mouth of the Rio Grand that the Mexican General Cortinas met the traitor Ursin ten leagues north of Victoria, and after an obstinate battle of five hours, routed him with heavy loss. The affair was the most brilliant one that has occurred during the war, and caused great rejoicing among the people.

Cortinas is reported to be marching back to Matamoras to contest the advance of the French up the Rio Grande, and stirring times are expected in the State of Tamaulipas.

Generals Hurlbut and Totten have arrived at New Orleans.

The cotton market at New Orleans was active, but too unsettled for accurate quotations. Produce and provisions are also unsettled. Fully fair sugar brought 24 cents at auction.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY.—Six A. M., 54. Noon, 68½. One P. M. 69. Wind, E. by S.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Peter Carroll, of Maryland, was taken into custody upon the arrival of the Washington train last night, upon the charge of being concerned in the late Rebel raid at Magnolia Station. It is alleged that Carroll was very active in breaking open passenger trunks in the trains seized by the Rebels. He is charged with having stolen a large amount of valuables belonging to the passengers. He was with a gang of thieves who, although not in the Rebel ranks, took advantage of the raid to commit depredations on private citizens. This morning he was sent to Maryland to await his trial.

CRICKET.—The return match of the season, between the Philadelphia Club and the New York Club will be played to-day and to-morrow, on the grounds of the former, at Camden. The Philadelphians were victorious in the last match with the New York Club. The following players have been selected to play the match:—

New York—Higham, Sharp, Hudson, Hammond, Ballure, Radcliffe, Marsh, Wilby, Sadler, Byron, and Keyhart.

Philadelphia—W. R. Wistar, Barclay, Hunt, Stevens, Senior, Newhall, I. Wistar, Pratt, Johnson' Large, and Outerbridge.

"ONCE MORE TO THE BEACH."—The seventh annual excursion by Mr. J. Glendinning to Atlantic City will take place on Saturday evening next, 10th inst. The popularity of these excursions (giving those who participate one whole day at the beach) commends them to those who can spare one day for recreation and amusement at this delightful bathing resort.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—Evan Hartranft was before Alderman Butler this morning, upon the charge of stealing a horse and wagon. He was arrested at Tenth and Thompson streets, while drunk, and driving in a furious and reckless manner. Upon being taken to the station house the horse and wagon were recognized as stolen property. The prisoner was committed to answer the charge.

LINES FOUND ON A KEG OF PICKLES.—The United States Christian Commission recently received a keg of pickles, on which was the following:—

> "Once I held powder, for killing and noise,
> But now good pickles for 'Abraham's boys.'
> Send me express to the Christian Commission,
> Fiftieth Engineers, Spaulding's Division."

THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, Judge Ludlow, was in session this morning, but adjourned without transacting any business, nothing being ready for trial.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Wm. F. Sider, a resident of New York, was shot about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon while at the log-cabin on the Wissahickon. A short time before the occurrence, Lloyd Douglass, a colored man, came up and was engaged in eating oysters, when a number of white men commenced calling him a "nigger," and directed various offensive remarks to him. The colored man retorted, and this only led to more language of the same kind. A crowd soon gathered around Douglass, and presently a pistol was discharged, the ball taking effect upon the right side of Mr. Sider, passing through and lodging in the back. It was at once said that Douglass discharged the pistol, and when he attempted to escape, the crowd followed, and but for the interference of officers would have maltreated the man. Douglas was taken in charge by the officers and brought to the Central Station House. A surgeon was promptly in attendance upon Mr. Sider.

A hearing in the above case was had before Alderman Beitler this morning.

William Adams, a stove dealer, of Manayunk, who arrested Douglass, stated that he gave himself up willingly, and made no resistance.

Sergeant Peterman, of the Thirteenth District, testified that he had seen Mr. Sider this morning at the log cabin, Wissahicon; that he was in quite a comfortable condition, and that both he and his friends expressed the opinion that he would soon be about again; he was sitting in an armchair at the time, and his friends were making preparations to bring him into the city.

In consequence of the absence of witnesses for the prosecution, Douglass was committed to prison until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, when another hearing will take place. The Alderman promised to admit the accused to bail, provided the physician's certificate could be obtained stating that Mr. Sider was out of danger.

Douglass, a very respectable looking colored man, is the keeper of a cigar and liquor store, No. 637 Lombard street. Mr. Pierce Asher appeared as counsel for the accused.

THE CONDITION OF OUR STREETS—THE QUANTITY OF DIRT AND ASHES REMOVED SINCE MARCH 1.—The streets of the city of Philadelphia are in much better condition, so far as cleanliness is concerned than they have been for a number of years past. The present plan for removing dirt and ashes by the creation of a separate department for that purpose works well, although there are many reforms that might be made, and which would prove highly advantageous. The new department has been in operation since the 1st of March, 1864, and is under the control of Mahlon H. Dickinson, Chief Inspector of Streets.

Since the organization of the new department, March 1, up to September 1, there were removed from the several districts of the city, 54,544 loads of dirt, and 44,514 loads of ashes. During the same period the sum of $22,456·68 was paid out for labor, and $49,525·50 for carting purposes. Up to the 1st of July the sum of $7,403·65 was realized from the sale of dirt and ashes, an item which the city never before reaped any benefit from.

The greater part of this money was expended during the first few months of the inauguration of the new system. The streets were very filthy at that time, and required an immense number of men and carts to assist in the work. At the present day only about 115 laborers and 73 carters are employed, making the average weekly expenditure for cleansing the streets $837, and for carting $1240. It is an easy matter when the streets are once clean to keep them clean, and at a comparatively small cost too. The laborers are paid $1·35 per day; inlet men $1·50 per day; and carters $3·00 per day. If the ordinance imposing a penalty upon those who throw garbage and other filth into the streets was more strictly enforced, our city could be more easily kept clean, and at one half the cost.

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of this organization was held yesterday afternoon, in Select Council Chamber. After the transaction of considerable routine business, ten new members were elected, and the reports of various committees were disposed of. A resolution of kind greeting was unanimously extended to the American Telegraph Union, which has been holding sessions in this city for several days past.

Mr. Thomas M. Coleman, President of the Club, announced the following appointments for the Standing Committees:—

Executive Committee.—Casper Souder, Jr., Chairman; George G. Pierie, and Julius Wolff.

Finance Committee.—S. E. Cohen, Chairman; John F. McDevitt, and M. M. Cook.

A resolution of thanks was unanimously passed in favor of William H. Fisher, Jr., John R. Young, and others, for the zeal and interest exhibited by them in the inauguration of the movement which gave birth to the Club, and gave it an organization, and for their arduous and disinterested labors in framing the Constitution and By Laws.

The Club adjourned to meet on next Wednesday afternoon (14th) at half-past 3 o'clock, in Select Council Chamber.

PAYMENT OF THE RESERVE BRIGADE.—Companies A, C, D, F, L, B, E, G, H, I, K, of the 1st Regiment of the Reserve Brigade; company A, of the 2d Regiment; companies A, E, G, of the 3d Regiment, and companies A, B, D, C, of the 4th Regiment, are about to receive their pay for services rendered during the Schuylkill county riots in 1862. Payment will be made by Paymaster John E. Addicks to 1st Regiment on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 8th, 9th, and 10th of the present month. The 2d Regiment will be paid on Monday, 12th instant; the 3d, on Tuesday, September 13th; and the 4th Regiment on Wednesday, 14th, and Thursday, the 15th instant.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS FOR PHILADELPHIA.—At the meeting of City Councils, this afternoon, a bill will be introduced for the payment of expenses incurred in opening the new naval rendezvous, at No. 238 south Third street, which has been opened exclusively for the benefit of our city, all recruits being so credited. The station is under the charge of Lieutenants Wrigley and Frazer, appointed by the committee having charge of the recruiting for the city. Since the opening of the new office, more naval volunteers have been credited to the quota of Philadelphia than were credited for several months past, at the old rendezvous in Front street.

TO NON-EXEMPTS.—Those persons who are subject to the draft should bear in mind the following facts:—The draft will begin first in those places which are making the least efforts to raise volunteers, so as to give the places which are trying to fill their quotas without a draft as much time as possible to do so. The payment of bounties to recruits, authorized by the act of July last, did not cease on the 5th instant, but are still continued as they were before that day, and volunteers will be counted on the quotas up to the latest possible moment.

CELEBRATION.—The sixth annual celebration of the Caledonian Games by the Caledonian Club took place yesterday at Washington Retreat, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. At the conclusion of the games a beautiful silk flag was presented to the club by Mr. John Sheddon. The flag was received on behalf of the club by William Robb, Esq.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.—Governor Curtin, Hon. Charles Sumner, and Hon. Daniel Dickinson are announced to address the grand Ratification meeting of the National Union nominations for President and Vice President, to be held in Independence Square on Saturday evening next.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—This morning Mrs. Elizabeth Clark was before Alderman Welding, upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house in Swanwick street. Three women and one man were also arrested in the house and held to bail to keep the peace. Mrs. Clark was held to answer at court.

RECOVERED.—An ambulance belonging to Quartermaster Hunter, of the Cuyler Hospital, near Germantown, and which some time since was left at Simons' factory for repairs, was recovered yesterday in the lower part of the city. No doubt it was stolen on the night of the fire.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—James Reynolds fell overboard below Market street wharf last night, and would have been drowned only for the timely assistance of Officer Morris, of the Park Police.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—The first meeting of City Councils since the summer vacation, will be held this afternoon. It is expected that several resignations will be made in both branches.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—Last evening a meeting of the Keystone Club was held, at which speeches were made by Messrs. John A. Clark, Theodore Cuyler, and Morris L. Hamilton.

MORE VETERANS.—The 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers are expected to arrive in this city from the front in a few days.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE.—The prize steamer *Lilian*, appraised at $140,000, has been purchased by the Government.

ADJOURNED.—Last evening the National Telegraphic Union, which has been holding its sessions in this city for several days past, adjourned. Among the resolutions passed were the following:—

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Convention, the members of the Telegraph Union, and of the Telegraphers generally, are due and are hereby tendered to the heads of the different telegraph companies throughout the United States, for the spirit of magnanimity and justice they have shown towards their employees.

Resolved, That, recognizing the fact that the interests of the companies and those of their employees are identical, we herebey declare our willingness at any and all times to lend our full co-operation to any measure which will further the interests of the companies or advance the science of telegraphing.

The Corresponding Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of this resolution to the general officers of all the telegraph companies throughout the United States.

The delegates partook of a supper given them by the Philadelphia organization, at the St. James Hotel, last evening, Mr. Robert Black presiding.

The next meeting of the Convention will be held in Chicago.

NOW OPENING, a splendid assortment of Children's Clothing, comprising Boys', Girls', Infants', and Misses' Clothing, in every variety, in the latest styles and of superior workmanship. The public are invited to call and examine. M. Shoemaker & Co., No. 4 N. Eighth street.

OLD DR. ABERNETHY was much displeased by the long description of complaints brought to him by his patients. A woman, knowing his love of the laconic, went to him with a burned hand. Holding out her hand she said, "burn." "Poultice," replied the doctor. Next day the woman returned. "Better." "More poultice," replied the doctor. Now there can be a similarity of saving of time at CHAS. STOKES & CO'S one price clothing store, under the Continental. Try on your garments, satisfy yourself with the fabric, look at the ticket, and you will see the price marked plainly on it. Don't waste time by asking the salesman to take less; you had better try to borrow the money from him to pay for it, your success would be as great.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.—The artificial arm, invented by Mr. D. W. Kolbe, No. 32 S. Ninth street, above Chesnut, has been adopted by the Army Board of Surgeons which recently met in New York, and he has received orders to proceed with its manufacture. This limb combines various excellencies not found in those of other manufacturers. First. The entire machinery is of steel, thus preventing that liability to derangement found in limbs whose mechanism is governed by catgut, &c. Second. The hand is removable from the arm, and at the wrist is a socket capable of holding almost any kind of tool, or implement, such as a knife, fork, spoon, chisel, screw-driver, &c., &c. Third. The weight is less by some ounces than the most fragile and least durable of its competitors. Those in need of such a help—and particularly our crippled soldiers—should examine this beautiful and useful piece of workmanship.

DYOTT & CO., DEPOT FOR ALL GENUINE POPULAR Family Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Hair Dyes, Hair Restoratives, &c., &c., No 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia.

A FEW MORE PLAIN FACTS.—The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the best, most simple, cheapest, and most economical.

More of the Wheeler & Wilson are in use than all other Sewing Machines combined; 50,000 a year are sold; 5000 are in use in Philadelphia.

Wheeler & Wilson's is the only perfect family Machine. Every Machine Warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory.

All good dressmakers, seamstresses, shirt-makers, and tailoresses use the Wheeler & Wilson in preference to any other Sewing Machine.

Call and examine. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Instruction given at the residence of purchasers if desired. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street, above Seventh.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM.—The "Florence" Sewing Machine, sold at No 630 Chesnut street, has earned an enviable reputation by its intrinsic excellence. For all kinds of family sewing it has no superior in the world, and its range of operation is greater than any other machine in use. It is also the most easily operated, and every machine sold is warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be refunded to the purchaser.

THE LOVE OF "FILTHY LUCRE" EXEMPLIFIED.—The new agent for the WHEEDLE'EM & WHISTLE'EM COMPANY publishes so many false statements under the head of "*A Few More Plain Facts*," that we are constrained to believe his affection for the "almighty dollar" has wholly extinguished his regard for veracity! The falsehoods embraced in these "Plain Facts" are such in point of number and audacity as would compel the cheeks of a Baron Munchausen to tingle with shame! Only think—this redoubtable agent, in his *child* like simplicity, actually sees fit to inflict upon the dear public no fewer than *twelve* palpable untruths in a sixteen line advertisement! *A-gent*, indeed! Horrible!

And now for some "plain facts" from another source—"facts" that cannot be controverted—real, live, genuine ones!

IT IS NOT TRUE that more of the Wheedle'em & Whistle'em are in use than all other Sewing Machines combined!

IT IS NOT TRUE that 50,000 a year are sold!

IT IS NOT TRUE that 5000 are in use in Philadelphia!

IT IS NOT TRUE that it is the only perfect family machine!

IT IS NOT TRUE that all good dressmakers, seamstresses, shirtmakers, and tailoresses use it in preference to any other Sewing Machine!

But IT IS TRUE that most intelligent operators prefer sewing machines that will do a wider range of work whilst possessing other advantages.

IT IS TRUE that the "FLORENCE," the "Grover & Baker," the "Singer," the "Wilcox & Gibbs," are in use in families who would not exchange for a Wheedle'em & Whistle'em, notwithstanding the barefaced assertions of its noisy trumpeter!

IT IS TRUE that our Facts are promulgated by one who entertains too high a degree of respect for the feelings and intelligence of the citizens of Philadelphia, to willingly permit them to be insulted by even a *child* in

THE SEWING MACHINE INTERESTS.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, September 8.—Quercitron Bark is firm at $51 per ton for first No. 1, but without any sales to notice.

There is but little doing in Seeds; a few small sales of Cloverseed were made at $13·50@14 ₩ 64 lbs., and a lot of old do. on private terms. Timothy ranges from $6 to 6·50, and for Flaxseed $3·65 is asked.

The Provision market is unchanged.

The only demand for Flour to-day is for superfine and extra, at $11 for the former, and $11·50 @12 for extra. Sales to the trade, which are small, range from $11@13 for superfine and fancy lots, according to quality. Nothing doing in either Rye Flour or Corn Meal, and prices are unchanged.

In Wheat, there is but little offering, but the demand is limited; we hear of a few small sales at $2·50@2·55 for old red, $2·60@2·62 for new Western and Pennsylvania red, and $2·65 for Southern; white ranges from $2·80@3. There is but little doing in Rye, which sells in a small way at $1·85@1·90. Corn is firm; we hear of 2500 bush. Western mixed at $1·72; yellow is held at $1·73. Oats are in demand, with sales of 2000 bush. new Southern at 90c. Barley and Malt are inactive.

Whisky is very dull, and only small sales of bbls. at $1·85@186 for refilled and prison, and $1·87@1 88 for Western.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Andaman, Otis, New Orleans, P. Wright & Sons.
Schr Argus Eye, Townsend, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Elisler, Wible, Bermuda Hundred, R. J. Bennett.
Schr M. Wrightington, Thatcher, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Quickstep, Wilse, Providence, W. Hunter, Jr.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Nichols, New York, W. P. Clyde.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Village Belle (Br.), Little, 23 days from Londonderry, with pig iron and 190 passengers to Robert Taylor & Co. Towed up by tug America.
Barquentine Ephraim Williams, Sleeper, 4 days from Washington, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schr Austin, Parsons, 4 days from Plymouth, in ballast to captain.
Schr H. Willets, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schr Cora, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to R. M. Lea.
Schr Amanda, Hendrickson, 2 days from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, 4 days from Providence, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Steamer Samson, Dunning, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. P. Clyde.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. P. Clyde.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steam tug America, Virden, 8 hours from Delaware Breakwater—towed to sea 8 A. M., 7th instant, the ship Wyoming, for Liverpool; brought up ship Village Belle; in the bay passed brigs San Antonio, from Fortress Monroe, and Rival, from Pensacola; at Quarantine, United States supply steamer Bermuda, from West Gulf squadrons.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., September 7.—An easterly gale on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday brought quite a fleet of vessels to the Breakwater; among them are schooners Adrianna, with ice; Isabel Alberto, from New York for Washington; Asa Eldridge, do for do; Nevada, with hay; W. Hone, for Baltimore; Matanzas, for Portland; Lady Ellen, and Sarah Wooster; also, two steamers, seven square rigged vessels, and forty other schooners.

Schr H. Hickman has on board the anchors and chains and 140 crates of earthenware, saved from the ship James Smith, and will sail for Philadelphia as soon as the wind favors.

During the gale of 4th inst., the British brig Lotus, from Philadelphia for New York, in ballast, went on the beach off Pilottown; the crew were all saved; the schr Lion, Ross, from Norfolk for Philadelphia, struck on the Stone-pile, and turned bottom up; two men clinging to sticks of wood were thrown on shore and saved; the captain, mate, and cook were washed from the bottom of the vessel and drowned just as the surf boat was being launched for their rescue. Wind E.; sea high.

Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

LONDONDERRY—Ship Village Belle, Little—300 tons pig iron [illegible] Robert Taylor & Co.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, } Wednesday, September 8. }

There is no material change to notice in the Money market, and the rates remain about the same as last quoted. Loans on call are taken at 6@7 ₩ cent. per annum. Best paper is selling at 8@9 ₩ cent.

The Stock market opens rather dull this morning, and prices are less firm. In United States Bonds there is very little doing; 5-20s sold at 103¾, coupons off. 7-30s are quoted at 111@111¼, and Sixes of 1881 at 108@108¼.

Railroad shares are rather quiet. Reading sold at 66@66⅛; Little Schuylkill, 46½; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 34¾; and Philadelphia and Erie, 34. 62½ was bid for Mine Hill; 40 for Catawissa preferred; 20 for common; 74¼ for Pennsylvania; 47 for Long Island; and 155 for Camden and Amboy; new City 6's are selling at 106, a decline of ½.

Coal Oil stocks continue active, and good producing shares have again advanced, with sales of Maple Shade to notice at 18¾; Densmore, 15¼; Dalzell, 12¾; McClintock, 7¾; Philadelphia and Oil Creek, 2; Roberts' Oil, 3; and Globe, 2¾.

There is very little doing in City Passenger Railroad shares; Arch street sold at 23; 62 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 49 for Tenth and Eleventh; 39 for Spruce and Pine; and 27 for Girard College.

Canal shares are without change; Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 40¼; Union Canal bonds 21; and Susquehanna Canal at 20¼.

Bank shares are firm, but there is little or nothing doing. 162 was bid for North America; 62 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 46¼ for Penn Township; 27½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 70 for Tradesmen's; 34½ for Consolidation, and 40 for Commonwealth.

Gold is more active this morning, and prices have declined, opening at 240¼, fell off and sold at 240¼ at 11 o'clock; 238¾ at 12, and 238¼ at 12½.

A despatch from Washington this morning says the indications are that the offers for the new loan will be very heavy.

The subscriptions to the 7·30 loan, as reported at the Treasury Department yesterday, amounts to $600,400, and to the 10-40 loan, $79,400.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 8.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

400 sh McIlhenny Oil	[illegible]	400 sh Dalzell Oil	12¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int. off	107¼ bid	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	131½ bid	[illegible]
New York Central Railroad	128 bid	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	107½ bid	[illegible]
Hudson Railroad	129 bid	[illegible]
Gold	240½	[illegible]
United States 5-20s	111½ bid	[illegible]
Market	Heavy.	

NEW YORK, September 8.—Stocks are lower.—Chicago and Rock Island, 108¼; Cumberland Preferred, 60½; Illinois Central, 128½; Michigan Southern, 80¾; New York Central, 128; Reading, 131½; Hudson River, 129½; Missouri 6's, 68; Erie, 107½; Gold, 240½; One-year Certificates, 93½; Ten-forties, 96¾; Five-twenty Coupons, 111½; Coupon 6s, 107½. Gold since the Board, has declined to 238¾.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	240½	12 M.	238¾
11 A. M.	240¼	1 P. M.	238¾

Market weak.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107½	108
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	110	112
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	93½	94½
Quartermaster's Vouchers	90	91
Gold	238	240
5-20 Bonds	110¾	111¼

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	Organic Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Big Mountain Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	Franklin Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	Howe's Eddy Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Mt. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	Irving Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Carbondale	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pope Farm Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	Butler Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeder Dam Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	Keystone Zinc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	Densmore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dalzell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	McIlhenny	[illegible]	[illegible]
Etna Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olmstead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila. and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	Noble & Delamater	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mandan Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	Egbert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	Petroleum Centre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hoge Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alsace Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hibbard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	Story Farm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maple Shade Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bruner	[illegible]	[illegible]
McClintock Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Curtin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phila. & Oil Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bull Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mineral Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Corn Planter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venango Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Caldwell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Petroleum	[illegible]	[illegible]	Excelsior Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]

—The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port to-day:—Crude, 420 bbls.; Refined, 575 bbls.

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 1675 bbls.; Wheat, 9800 bushels; Corn, 1700 bushels; Oats, 6000 bushels.

—Bidders for the new loan will be pleased to learn that the bonds for the advertised loan have already been printed, and that all bonds (registered and coupon) will be forwarded to the proper parties, or to their order, within forty-eight hours after the time certificates of payment are received by the Secretary of the Treasury.

—Yesterday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New York, was as follows:—Receipts, $3,921,760·23, including for customs, $257,000; payments, $4,855,311·18; balance, $15,933,367·42.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"The Clearing House has abandoned the use of Government certificates of temporary loans in the settlement of balances, and returns to the use of legal tender notes. To avoid the risk of taking this currency through the street, a bank will be selected to issue certificates and become the custodian of the securities, as was done by the Bank of America when gold was used. This policy is calculated to make speculative banks prudent, and to contract their operations materially, as there is no surplus of legal tender.

—The Bank of England statement for the week ending August 24 shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	£507,091
An increase of public deposits of	142,925
A decrease of other deposits of	266,285
A decrease of Government securities of	[illegible]
A decrease of other securities of	633,226
An increase of bullion of	105,992
Decrease of rest of	26,783
An increase of reserve of	621,887

—The week's export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $5,286,408, against $2,637,963 same week last year.

—The latest oil discoveries of which we have heard are reported at Erie. The *Dispatch* of Friday last, alluding to the matter, says:—"A long expected and long sought for treasure has been found. The Althof Oil Company, which has labored so hard and so earnestly for two years and more, is now drawing gas from a depth of about seven hundred feet in quantities which are very encouraging, and the supply is hourly increasing. The flow of gas and water is strong, and if the increase of oil continues property holders in Millcreek will go wild in a few days." The Tenth street well has already been leased, and will be pierced at once.

—A connecting link has just been completed at Sharon, Pa., between the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad and Coleman, Westerman & Co.'s track, which meets the Hubbard Branch of the Mahoning railroad at the State line. It is expected that an arrangement will soon be effected by which regular freight and passenger trains will be put upon the road. This will afford Youngstown a direct railroad communication with Pittsburg, and be a great desirable route for travel and transportation of pig metal and other products between the two points.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

AN APPEAL TO THREE COUNCILMEN.

It has been publicly reported that our city is about to lose the services of three of the most valuable members of Select Council, viz.:—Messrs. JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY DAVIS, and E. SPENCER MILLER. We sincerely trust that the rumor is unfounded, or that the gentlemen alluded to will reconsider their intention, and by remaining at their posts still continue to protect and advance the interests of the city of Philadelphia. Whatever personal sacrifice they may make in the unpaid, and thankless routine of official duty, they have the cheering consciousness that their devoted and able support of every measure to promote the welfare of our citizens, and strengthen the hands of the Government, and their scathing opposition to every corrupt scheme of extravagance, has been watched, and gratefully appreciated by thousands of citizens of all parties. We but echo the popular sentiment when we urge these gentlemen not to abandon their honorable and responsible posts.

THE RIGHT ROAD TO PEACE.

Among other propositions contained in the resolutions of the late Chicago Convention, was one suggesting "a cessation of hostilities, "with a view to an ultimate convention of all "the States, to the end that, at the earliest "practicable moment, peace may be restored "on the basis of the Federal union of the "States." A satisfactory peace is certainly desirable. But a peace, to be valid and binding on all the parties concerned, must be regularly and legally made. Can such a peace be concluded by a convention, composed of delegates from all the States, North and South? It is very important to settle this question before the experiment is tried.

The war which it is proposed to end by negotiation is a civil war—a war between the National Government and certain revolted subjects, whether individuals or States. The object of the war, on the part of the national authorities, is to preserve the Constitution. The Government, therefore, can make no peace which sacrifices the Constitution; nor can the people, acting in their natural capacity, and independently of the constituted authorities of the nation, make any kind of a peace, without usurping the authority they have granted to the general Government.

They have, in the Constitution, given to Congress, expressly, the power to make war, and to the President and two-thirds of the Senate the power to make treaties, which includes, of course, the power to make peace! With the powers of war and peace thus absolutely conferred by the whole people of the country on the General Government, can they resume those powers and exercise them in any other than the constitutional mode, without either first amending the Constitution for the purpose, or entirely subverting it by revolutionary violence?

If, then, peace can only be made constitutionally by the President and the Senate, it follows that a popular convention, composed of delegates from all the States, can do no more than discuss the question of peace, and possibly agree on the terms and conditions of an adjustment to which, individually, they would willingly assent. But such agreement would conclude nothing, because the convention, under the Federal Constitution, would have no legal authority to make peace. Any plan or basis of pacification on which they might consent to stop the war would have to be referred, at last, for ratification, to the President and Senate of the United States. Any peace otherwise concluded would be unlawful and worthless.

In this view of the matter, it would seem quite natural to ask, what practical good result is to be expected from such methods of securing peace as the national authorities are not likely to approve? And even if a change of Administration were effected by placing in power a party that proclaims "unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution," what reasonable hope is there that a convention, equally representing the seceded States, would ever agree on any terms of peace which the nation, or its chosen representatives, could possibly accept and ratify?

A just, legal, and valid peace can only be made in the regular way. It must be concluded, at last, by the authorities to whom the people of the United States have given exclusive power over the whole subject. All other methods for ending the war will only protract it. The Rebellion can never be subdued by conciliation, and all efforts to overcome it by such means will only encourage and strengthen a cause which must be conquered, at last, by force.

AUTUMN IN THE COUNTRY.

For the undiluted enjoyment of the country, there is no period which presents a comparison with that embraced in the interval between the early browning of the forest foliage and its final fall from the branches. When the squirrel gathers the dropping mast, and the red deer is in full flesh; when the orchards mantle with crimson and purple;" when the vines droop beneath the burden of their grapes; when the air is bracing and the wild game free—then, and not until then, does the golden moment arrive, when every moment of each day makes even the sense of life delicious; autumnal sports, autumnal fruits, the hunt, the corn-gathering, the apple bees, and the husking frolics are sources of delight, which can never become wearisome even to those with whom they are constantly familiar. The farmer's boy never sighs for the city in the fall months. In the spring, the prospect of long days of toil—of bending over the plough-handles, of stooping at the hoe, of the tedious process of harrowing, and seeding, may cause his heart to long for the apparent life of ease led by the city merchant or the city clerk. But now he would laugh to scorn the slightest intimation that any state of existence could be more fully charged with beatitude than that he can enjoy while autumn, with lavish liberality, is pouring out her gifts before him.

The heats of summer in the country are frequently quite as insupportable as they are here. Not every farm-house is shaded, nor is water always easily accessible. The roads are exposed—parched, hot, and dusty; while to cull a basket of fruit or berries frequently involves the necessity of a tedious walk, for which the object is anything but a recompense. To lie on one's back beneath a tree, and gaze upwards at the sailing clouds, or take a lazy view of the prospect, if the position commands one, may do for a day or two passably well.

But, besides the pleasures of inertia—for who feels like activity when the thermometrical fluid is leaping out of the glass?—what comparison can there be between the charms of the country in July and its attractions in September? But, as we have already said, for our ideal of the maximum of mundane happiness, commend us to a locality like some of our own inland counties, with a perpetual reign of September and October.

When every marsh is populated with full-fed snipe and woodcock; when partridges and quails are sporting upon the margin of every wood, and making the air vocal with their musical whistle; when the scoop-net let down into the stream is drawn up filled with fish; when the racoons begin their nocturnal ravages upon the sweet-apple trees, and nature in general is jubilant and exulting—then we should listen to a sentence of eternal banishment to such scenes without an inclination to utter a word of remonstrance.

REVENUE DECISION—CARRIAGES.

The Boston papers publish the following decision concerning the tax on carriage manufacturers:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COMMISSIONER INTERNAL REVENUE, September 3, 1864.—Sir:—Yours of August 12 and August 27 are received. In reply, I have to say that wheels sold in an unfinished state, and 'increased in value by being polished, painted, varnished,' &c., are subject to a tax of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* upon the amount of the increased value, under section 95, and the proviso in section 94 in the paragraph relating to furniture and other articles made of wood. But the claim to be deducted by the manufacture of carriages 'when bought' is not well founded, as the carriage is not 'an article made of wood,' but of wood combined with other materials in its construction. When the wheel is adjusted to the carriage, of which it forms a necessary part, it is used to complete a structure or article, which in its entirety pays a duty *ad valorem*. This article or structure is a combination of materials, composed of wood, iron, nails, cloth, and other materials, all of which before their application to the carriage were subject to taxation.

"When a manufacturer produces an article of special application in his business, being but a part of a structure in the line of his business, as in the case of a carriage maker—a hub, a spoke, or a wheel, which would be by those who made such fabrics a speciality for sale, the law will not impose a tax upon such part, but will levy the tax upon the carriage or entire structure when complete. But should he make nails, cloths, or other articles of general commercial value, and not specially applicable to his manufacture, such products will be subject to taxation.

"Respectfully yours,
"E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

"AMOS NOYES, Esq., Collector Fifth District, Newburyport, Massachusetts."

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—EDWIN BOOTH as "HAMLET."—The regular fall and winter season was inaugurated at the Walnut on Monday evening, when Mr. Edwin Booth appeared as "Hamlet." Notwithstanding the unusual inclemency of the weather, the house was filled to overflowing with a large and fashionable audience. This is to be attributed in a large degree to the eagerness with which the public welcome back the legitimate standard drama, after a long banishment from its accustomed haunts. Theatre-goers have become thoroughly tired and disgusted with such sensational plays as the *Naiad Queen*, and other trash with which our theatres have been deluged for some time.

Mr. Booth was announced in the bills as being without a living rival in the impersonation of "Hamlet." This may be a settled conviction in the mind of the enthusiastic business manager of the Walnut and it looks very pretty upon the bills, but there was more than one person present at the performance who thought otherwise. We do not remember to have seen Mr. Booth perform "Hamlet" so miserably. According to his rendition, instead of a grave, calculating philosopher, which all imagine Shakespeare's "Hamlet" to have been, we were constantly reminded of a passionate youth, who was out of temper, nervously impatient to get through with the business on hand. To be sure, the worthless stock company who were expected to support Mr. Booth were sufficient to irritate as good-natured a man as Sir John Falstaff; but then a "star" of Mr. Booth's pretensions should never allow himself to lose his temper on the stage, no matter what the provocation. Besides, while there are such actors as Mr. James E. Murdoch and E. L. Davenport, it is too great an assumption, either on the part of Mr. Booth or his friends, to suppose that he is "without a living rival" in the character of "Hamlet."

Those who have witnessed the splendid impersonation of this character by Mr. James E. Murdoch, could not fail to note the inferiority of Mr. Booth's acting and elocution. No one could, with justice, say of Mr. Booth, as an old critic has said of Mr. Murdoch, that when he appears in the second scene, first act, he looks as though he had lost his dearest friend and been weeping for him at least two weeks.

Mr. Booth has many personal qualities which go to make a good actor. He has fine eyes, and, judging from the manner in which he rolled them, he knows how to use them with effect. They are especially useful to him in *Richard III*, but we do not think they should be brought into such frequent requisition in *Hamlet*. His young and handsome face, his rich abundance of "knotted and combined locks," together with his delicately-formed figure, make a good appearance on the stage, and are especially pleasing to the ladies. But none of these can compensate, in the eyes of the judicious, for poor acting and worse elocution.

The present stock company at the Walnut Street Theatre are so deficient in their profession as to be almost beneath criticism. The play of *Hamlet* on Monday evening, showed plainly the necessity for a new and judicious stage manager. The cast, however, was perhaps as good as the material at hand would afford, but at a first-class theatre like the Walnut, a person expects to see at least two or three creditable artists among the stock company. "Ophelia," though one of the most prominent characters in the play, was personated by Mrs. C. Henri, who, though she makes an excellent "chambermaid," or a good "walking lady," was as awkward in "Ophelia" as an unsophisticated country girl. Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker was particularly cold and mechanical as "Queen Gertrude." Like a number of the other members of the company she was not as well posted as she should have been in her part. In the second scene of the first act she asked "Hamlet," in relation to his father's death,

"Why seems it so *otherwise* with thee?"

In all the editions we have ever seen of Shakespeare, and as given by Mrs. Duffield, and other eminent actresses, this sentence has always been

"Why seems it so *particular* with thee?"

The general appearance of her dress and hair indicated a slovenly negligence wholly unpardonable in one assuming so important a character.

Of Mr. E. L. Tilton as the "Ghost," we have little to say. We recommend him, however, before impersonating the character again, to study his part more perfectly. The speech of the "Ghost" is as familiar to all theatre-goers as "Hamlet's" soliloquy of

"To be or not to be,"

and such glaring omissions as Mr. Tilton made cannot go unnoticed, even by the most superficial. The characters of "Polonius," "Laertes," and "Horatio," fell into unskilful hands, and we criticise accordingly. Mr. Bailey makes a poor attempt at filling Mr. Thayer's place at the Walnut, and those who have seen Mr. Keach, or Mr. Shewell as "Laertes," and Mr. Perry as "Horatio," will form a very humble opinion of the histrionic ability of Mr. Herne and Mr. Anderson.

We cannot omit to mention the creditable manner in which Mr. R. Young played "King Claudius;" we do not know how often he has played this character, but each time he is more careful and better than before. Mr. S. Hemple did credit as "first gravedigger," but is hardly equal to Mr. Vining Bowers in that character.

Mr. Booth plays "Hamlet" to-night. The house was densely filled with a very respectable and attentive audience last evening, and the applause was general and very flattering.

GRAND SOIREE.—This evening Professor M. C. Campbell, than whom there is no better teacher of dancing in Philadelphia, gives his grand opening soiree in Washington Hall, southwest corner Eighth and Spring Garden streets, when a number of new selections of music will be given by the excellent orchestra which has been engaged.

The Professor has only just returned from Europe, and will introduce and teach his classes of instruction a new and improved system of dancing in a comparatively short period of time. Let all be present at the soiree this evening.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The inclement weather has not interfered with the success of the first week of the season at this house. Standing room has been in requisition without a supply each evening, and the large audiences have been delighted with admirable representations of standard old comedies. The new members of the company are becoming great favorites already, and the familiar faces are greeted as flatteringly as of old.

The Jealous Wife is the comedy selected for this evening. It is one of the best in the language, and abounds with wit, humor, and true pictures of real life. The laughable farce of the *Post of Honor* will conclude the bill, with Mr. Robson and Miss Jefferson as the hero and heroine. To-morrow evening Mrs. Drew takes a benefit, when she will appear in two capital comedies, supported by the entire strength of the company. On Saturday night a great bill will be offered.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Aladdin*, with the magnificent and wonderful fountain of colored waters, still fills this house every evening. Mr. Sinn, the manager, has been requested to let the piece remain as the attraction for a few days longer, and, we are pleased to learn, will endeavor to perfect arrangements so as to accede to the general wish. A grand matinee will be given on Saturday afternoon, for the accommodation of ladies and children. We learn that great novelties are in preparation at the new Chesnut, and hope to be able to announce them in a few days.

—Some five thousand acres of marshy land in Norfolk and Lincolnshire is to be reclaimed and formed into a new county, called Victoria county.

—To a fair for the benefit of a Catholic orphan asylum in Dublin, the Empress of the French has sent a magnificently executed clock, bearing an equestrian statue of the Emperor in bronze. Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a splendid prize, consisting of a charmingly cut cameo neck pendant, on which is represented the head of the Saviour set in fine gold and richly enameled.

PRIVATE-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

SIR:—Philadelphia has ever been noted for the superior instruction imparted to youth in her private schools; and although the trainers of the young idea in these schools appear to keep pace with the progress of this progressive age, yet it would doubtless greatly accrue to the advantage of both teacher and pupil if the private-school teachers would form an association (similar to that recently organized under the name of "The Philadelphia Press Club"), for mutual consultation, and the advancement of their high and noble profession.

Having recently conversed with many of these teachers, I find that but very few are personally acquainted—knowing each other merely by reputation; and it is this seemingly antipathetic feeling that prompts me to urge, through your columns, upon the teachers of the private schools of Philadelphia the benefits to be derived by the formation of a teachers' association, where they may "do good and communicate," to the advancement of their high calling—a vocation second to none other in importance and responsibility.

Respectfully, yours, CAROLUS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1864.

DESPATCH from ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Particulars of Reduction of Fort Morgan.

The following in relation to the bombardment of Fort Morgan was received at the Navy Department yesterday morning:—

FLAGSHIP "HARTFORD," MOBILE BAY, August 23, 1864.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—Sir:—I have the honor to inform the Department that on the evening of the 21st inst., General Granger informed me that his batteries would be ready to open on Fort Morgan at daylight the next morning. I accordingly gave directions for the monitors and the vessels with suitable guns to move up and be ready to open upon it with the army.

I had previously landed four 9-inch guns, and placed them in battery under the command of Lieutenant H. B. Tyson, of the *Hartford*, and manned them with crews taken from the *Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, *Richmond*, and *Lackawanna*, in conjunction with the batteries of the army. At daylight, on the 22d, the bombardment began from the shore batteries, the monitors, and ships, inside the bar and outside, and a more magnificent fire I think has rarely been kept up for twenty-four hours.

At 8·30 P. M. the citadel took fire, and the general ordered the near batteries to redouble their fire. At 6 this morning an explosion took place in the fort, and at 6·30 the white flag was displayed on the fort. I immediately sent Fleet Captain Drayton to meet General Granger to arrange the terms for the surrender of the fort. These were that the fort, its garrison, and all public property should be surrendered unconditionally, at 2 o'clock to-day, to the army and navy forces of the United States.

These terms were agreed to by Brigadier-General Richard L. Page, formerly a commander in the navy.

I shall send the garrison, officers, and men at once to New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL FIGHT IN MOBILE BAY.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The following is a letter from the late executive officer of the Tennessee, which we publish as the first account of the fight in Mobile bay, from any person who was on board that ship during the action:—

"UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE 'POTOMAC,' PENSACOLA BAY, August 12.—Notwithstanding you must have heard of the loss of our dear old ship, and of my becoming a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, I fancy that a short note from me would not be unwelcome, nor be considered superfluous at this time. We were certainly under the heaviest fire that ever a ship received since the war began. Three strong and formidable iron-clads, one of them certainly our equal, and fourteen regular men-of-war, were playing on us at the closest possible quarters, with 9, 11, and 15-inch solid shot, and with apparently no intermission, from the time we regularly engaged the fleet until the time of surrender—a period of probably an hour. We met them as they entered the harbor, and did our best to "ram" several of the largest vessels, using, of course, our guns at the same time. The Yankees had too much speed for us though, and got by us into the bay, with only the injury done them by our batteries. We then were alone. The *Gaines* was in a sinking condition, and was run ashore near Fort Morgan. The *Selma* had surrendered, and the *Morgan* had left us also, and was under the guns of the fort. In the face of all this, our gallant ship, after running up our colors and the Admiral's flag again, which had been shot away as the enemy passed us, stood across the bay, and, singly and unassisted, we engaged the most formidable fleet that the Yankees could get into that harbor. Thus Greek met Greek; "then came the tug of war." The fire was really terrible. Coupled with that, four of their largest vessels, one of them iron-plated on the stem, ran into us at full speed and in quick succession. The ramming part of the affair did us no harm in the world, however, and their 9-inch solid shot bounded from our sides like ordinary pebbles. The 11-inch hurt us some, and the 15 inch pierced the iron and forced out the wood on the inside, but did not, however, get through. By-and-by the Admiral was wounded, and one or two were killed, and about the same time our after-part became jammed by a shot, and was rendered useless. Next, away went our wheel-ropes, and the relieving tackles came into play. We steered in this way for probably half an hour, when they, too, were shot away, as well as the smoke-stack, and then we were unable to make steam, or to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy. The fleet saw our condition, and taking advantage of it, took up positions astern and on each quarter, and were as perfectly safe and clear of our batteries as if they were a hundred miles away. In this state of things, nothing could be done to destroy the ship without destroying every soul on board, and the admiral and captain considered (as I think very properly) that they had no right to pursue such a course. All had fought with perfect desperation, and had done their duty like brave and gallant Southern men are expected to do, and were rendered as unhappy as men ever became, when at last it was discovered to be impossible to move or steer the vessel, and, in consequence, a surrender became necessary. The Yankees have her now, and I, with the Captain and Lieutenant Wharton, are on our way to a northern prison. We shall undergo all that is put upon us with becoming dignity and firmness. I leave here for New York or Boston (I don't know which) in ten days or a fortnight. We are treated very kindly as yet, and are as comfortable as we care for."

Sketch of the Rebel General Morgan.

Brigadier-General John H. Morgan is the eldest of six brothers, all of whom have been in the Rebel service. He was born near Lexington, Ky., about the year 1826, and is the son of a manufacturer of jeans in that neighborhood. He received his education, also, in that State. He raised a company of Kentuckians for the Mexican war, but failed to get it into service. After that war had ended he entered into the jean business, and married a Miss Rebecca Bruce, since dead. When the Rebellion broke out he raised a band of guerillas in Kentucky, he being at that time a captain of the "Lexington Rifles," a militia organization, and went with them into the seceded States. From his early youth he had been a daring, reckless rider, and was well suited to the line of the service he had chosen. He first began his operations in Missouri, where his name at last became a terror and a bugbear. He then moved into Kentucky, operated near Bacon creek, and harassed the Union army of the Ohio during their advance towards Nashville. He had attached to his staff a telegraph operator named Ellsworth, who, before despatches were sent in cypher, would take the orders of the Union officers from the wires, and thus defeat all plans of Union operations, the Rebels being ready to meet them. For his skill he was appointed a colonel, and afterwards a brigadier-general, of the provisional army of the Rebel States. During November, 1862, he was acting with Bragg in Tennessee, and was there married to a Miss Ready, who ran the blockade to Murfreesboro for that purpose. He continued his operations south of the Cumberland river until July, 1863, when he made his dash through Kentucky into Indiana and Ohio, on which occasion he and his band were captured and imprisoned. He dug his way out of his cell on the night of November 27, 1863, and, after many hazardous escapes, succeeded in reaching the Rebel lines late in December. He then set about raising a new command, under orders from the Rebel War Department of January 28, 1864; and during the early summer of the present year he was again in the saddle, operating in Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. The States bordering on the Ohio river soon raised men enough to resist his advance, and his raid resulted in a failure. His command was, therefore, attached to the cavalry forces operating around Atlanta, and served under Wheeler during the recent raids upon Sherman's communications. During this last raid he has lost his life.

General Morgan is reputed to have been very kind to his prisoners, and to have respected the usages of war in his treatment of the dead of our forces that fell into his hands. He was a man of about six feet in height, straight as an arrow, and well proportioned. His hair was light and curly, and he wore a heavy beard and moustache, without side whiskers. His eyes were small and grey, and his complexion fair.

ITEMS FROM EUROPEAN PAPERS.

General McClellan's Nomination.

HIS PRINCIPLES "NOT VERY CLEAR" TO ENGLAND—THE LONDON TIMES WANTS A PEACE PRESIDENT.

From the London Times, August 27.

* * * In America, however, the military events yield in importance to the political. While each succeeding month displays the unbending firmness of the Southerners, there are many signs of a relaxation of purpose among their opponents. The nomination of General McClellan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is now not unlikely, if the will of New York should prevail with the representatives of the party. The principles of General McClellan are not very clear; he has always been looked upon as a war Democrat, as being as anxious for union and the old Constitution as any man in the land. But when events move so rapidly men move with them.

Should any opponent of Mr. Lincoln be elected, there can hardly be a doubt that the policy of the present President will be abandoned during the ensuing four years. On the other hand, it may be doubted if the Republicans are more inclined for the recognition of the South, or even for reconciliation with it, than they were a year ago. They have an immense political power; they give away thousands of places and commissions; they disburse millions upon millions of money; they command the army and the navy, and they have on their side all who have flourished and are flourishing by the war. They know thoroughly what they want, which is more than a large part of the Democrats do, and they will strain every nerve to succeed. During the next two months we shall behold a struggle as fierce as that between the opposing armies themselves. There will be but one wish among European nations—that a President may be elected unpledged to a war policy, and capable of acting with firmness and independence during the coming Presidential term.

The Victory at Mobile.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says the success obtained before Mobile, even in its present proportions, is very considerable, and will do much to revive the spirit of the North. It shows, however, the great natural drawbacks to operations at that city from venomous insects, heat, &c. The article also speaks as follows upon the peace prospects:—"Here let us declare our belief that the existence of a peace party is mythical. We are told of one hundred thousand people meeting to support General McClellan. Does any one believe that a military President, who has been beaten in the field by Confederate generals, is going to proclaim peace at the head of his armies? Certainly, if he does, it will be the signal for danger to the neighbors of the North and of the South. As long as there is a ray of hope to light it on, the North will march through the storm and darkness towards its end—empire.

Marriage of Belle Boyd.

From the European Times.

On the 25th, a most interesting ceremony of marriage took place at the church of St. James, Piccadilly, London. The bridegroom, Lieutenant Samuel Wilde Hardinge, who is about thirty years of age, was an officer in the United States Navy, holding the rank of lieutenant on board the American war steamer *Connecticut*. The lady, who is about the same age as the gallant bridegroom, was the daughter of General Boyd, of the army of the Southern States, who lately expired in prison, having been made prisoner by the Federals. The lady's career is full of the most eventful, heroic, and romantic features. Her father, who possessed vast estates in Virginia, early embraced the cause of Southern independence, was soon entrusted with command, obtaining the rank of general. His daughter, the bride, enthusiastically embraced the same cause, followed her father to the field, and accompanied him throughout his campaign with the celebrated "Stonewall" Jackson, and on two occasions, heroically, as a modern Joan of Arc, led on the troops to battle; she was, however, in a skirmish captured, and made prisoner, and conveyed to Washington, where she was imprisoned. Here she remained 13 months, when she was exchanged for General Cochrane, who had been made prisoner by the Confederates. On her return to the South, she went on board the *Greyhound*, Confederate steamer, which was captured by the Federal steamer *Connecticut* while running the blockade. Lieutenant Hardinge was sent on board the *Greyhound* as a prize-master, with his young heroine as a prisoner. The result was that they mutually became enamored and escaped together from the ship, and found their way to this country, the bride having succeeded in withdrawing her lover from his allegiance to the United States flag, and enlisted his sympathies and support for the South. It is the intention of Lieutenant Hardinge with his bride, to leave this country at the end of September to run the blockade, and enter the service of the Southern States. The marriage *cortege* was comparatively private, being confined to the bridesmaid and two or three lady friends, the bridegroom being attended by a number of American gentlemen connected with the South. After the conclusion of the ceremony the parties repaired to the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn street, where the bridegroom has resided since his sojourn in this country, and partook of an excellent *dejeuner*.

General Tom Thumb a Father.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* is responsible for the following:—

A very important physiological question has been set at rest; although the circumstance has been kept unusually quiet, and those horrible tell-tales, the newspapers, have, through their ignorance, been as silent as the most fastidious reader could desire. After this dignified and solemn proemial, which I have discreetly introduced by way of breaking the news gently, I suppose I am at liberty to say bluntly that Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb have got a baby—a real, genuine flesh-and-blood chip of the old blocks, and three months old at that! Those who have seen the "blessed brat" describe it as neither a world's wonder nor a world's fright, but a little, crying doll of a thing, and in no respect peculiar or remarkable, except in the promise it gives of being a full-sized child, and, if it lives, of becoming as big again as either of its immediate ancestors.

Not being the seventh son of a seventh son, I won't pretend to enter into the scientific questions involved in this *lusus naturæ* farther than to congratulate the happy parents and Grandpa Barnum upon this addition to the happy family at Bridgeport; even if it does not contribute an added curiosity to the great showman's stock in trade. Mr. and Mrs. Thumb (but not their "little pinkey") are shortly to be exhibited here for a few weeks, and then will go abroad under Mr. Barnum's auspices, a three years' contract having been entered into between the parties. Barnum intends twirling his Taumbs at the Courts of England and France, to start with; and, having done this, the little creatures will be ready for the inspection of the curious thousands in foreign lands, who will not fail to be attracted to an exhibition so unique and edifying. Who wouldn't like to belong to a dwarf's family under such circumstances?

Married.

THORNE—STOCKTON.—On the 6th instant, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Wm. R. Stockton, Rev. WM. J. THORNE, of Allentown, Pa., to Miss ELIZA M. STOCKTON, of this city.

Died.

BREED.—On the 5th instant, ELIZA H. BREED, widow of Samuel D. Breed.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1322 Vine street, this (Fifth day) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Friends' South Western Ground.

BAGGS.—On the 7th instant, JAMES B. BAGGS, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 1559 Spring Garden street.

CLARK.—On the 19th ultimo, from wounds received in battle at Deep Bottom, Va., First Sergeant GEORGE CLARK, Jr., Company A, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

JONES.—On the 6th instant, LEWIS WILLARD, youngest son of Augustus C. and Harriet Jones, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, Market street, west of Forty-second street, West Philadelphia, on Friday, Sept. 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEEL.—On the 7th instant, WILLIAM STEEL, aged 25 years, son of the late William Steel, Jr. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

YOUNG.—On the 7th instant, LIZZIE, wife of James P. Young, and second daughter of the late Wm. Montgomery, of Belfast, Ireland.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

$1·00! $1·00! $1·00! $1·00!

STEEL PORTRAIT 19x24 OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.
Do. do. 19x24 OF GENERAL GRANT.
Do. do. 19x24 OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

G. W. PITCHER,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.
se8-3t

$5000, $7000, AND OTHER SUMS TO Loan on Mortgage of City Property, at 5 per cent. for a term of years.
CHARLES RHOADS,
se7-3t Conveyancer, No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

ELEGANT GOODS FOR LADIES.—JUST received, large and superior lot of
Fine French Worked Bands,
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Thread Lace Veils, Infant Waists,
Linen Setts, &c.
Also, an elegant assortment of
Handsome Lace Undersleeves, and
Puffed Lace Bodies
Just arrived from New York, by latest importations per steamer, and at extremely low prices.
Mrs. E. A. SOYEZ, No. 806 ARCH Street,
Three doors above Eighth street,
se8-3t South side.

LOST THIS MORNING—A PAIR OF GOLD Eye Glasses, somewhere in Eighth street, between Market and Arch; probably left on the counter in one of the stores on that square. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving them at this office. sep7-2t*

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Florence
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
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SEWING MACHINES,
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No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.

Electricity.—
All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES
Will commence,
OCTOBER 4, 1864,
A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases.
AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.—
The purest old
Port,
Sherry, and
Madeira Wines,
Also, fine old Brandies,
for medicinal purposes,
Constantly on hand, by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS.
CABINET ORGANS.
STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

M. C. CAMPBELL, HAVING JUST RETURNED from Europe, gives notice respectfully that his
OPENING SOIREE
Will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, September 8, 1864,
And on which occasion he would be most happy to see all his former friends, scholars, and patrons present, as he has the
GREATEST AMOUNT OF NOVELTY
In store for them, besides the
FINEST QUADRILLE BAND IN PHILADELPHIA,
With an increased number of pieces, will perform some new and beautiful
VALSES AND SELECTIONS
Never yet performed outside of the Courts of Europe, and purchased at enormous cost directly from great leaders and composers in Italy, Germany, France, and England.
Doors open at half past 8; commence at 9.
Cards of admission one dollar, admitting a gentleman and ladies. se7-2t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—
FIFTH NIGHT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
FIFTH NIGHT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, September 8, 1864,
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Mrs Oakley.....Mrs. John Drew
To conclude with
THE POST OF HONOR.
THE POST OF HONOR.
Cobes Yerkes.....Stuart Robson
Truncheon.....Miss C. Jefferson
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Doors open at 7. Commence at quarter to 8.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS.
All the New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Properties, Wonderful Effects, Superb Costumes, Startling Transformations, Grand Choruses, Beautiful Music, Dances, Songs, &c., &c.
Family Matinee, Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Performance at 2¼ o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 533 N. THIRD Street.
Professor ENGELKE, the well-known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously.
au20-18t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1097 and 1099 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND Street (established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.
A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Losse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au25-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of
PROFESSOR A. BERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au25-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES, se6-3m

ESTATE OF ELIZA HOWARD BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of Rev. H. W. DUCACHET, D.D., ELI K. PRICE, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, and EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esquires, Executors of the last will and testament of ELIZA HOWARD BURD, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
se3-stuth5t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

"CAMPAIGN DIAL."
The DAILY Issue of this paper will commence on
THURSDAY NEXT, 8th INST.
Yeoman's service will be performed in the loyal cause of
LINCOLN & JOHNSON.
Subscriptions for the entire campaign, or any portion of it, will be $2·00. Single Copies, 5 Cents.
Back numbers cannot be supplied, hence the necessity of subscribing at once.
S. F. COHEN, Publisher,
OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
se2-6t Third Floor.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
300 BALES AND 61 BAGS COTTON.
SAMUEL C. COOK, AUCTIONEER.
By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at
No. 142 N. FRONT STREET, BELOW RACE,
On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
300 Bales and 61 Bags Cotton,
Being Cargo of vessel unknown. Catalogues now ready.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
se6-5t U. S. MARSHAL, E. D. of PENN'A.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received his FALL IMPORTATION of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.
With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-12t

BENNERS & BOLTON,
No. 322 CHESNUT STREET,
Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND
REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
se7-12t

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,
Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.
TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

BOYS' CLOTHING.
F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,
HAVE ON HAND
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
READY-MADE FINE CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS.
S. W. Cor. TENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
se6-tuths 2w ASSEMBLY BUILDING.

WANTED, WANTED.
WORK FOR CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWS
At
VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO.'s,
Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,
BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
Kensington,
se6-12t* Philadelphia.

CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWING
EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH,
On reasonable terms,
At
VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO.'S,
Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,
BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
se6-12t* Kensington, Philadelphia.

DR. LAPORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR RESTORES to manly vigor all who are suffering from impaired Spinal Energy, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Memory, &c., whether arising from the effects of a nameless vice, excessive study, or muscular effort. Price, $2. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.—UPHAM'S Fever and Ague Specific is warranted to cure any case of Chills and Fever. Try it and be convinced. Price, $1. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

ASTHMA CURED.—RELIEF GUARANTEED in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "Upham's Asthma Cure." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price, $2. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

HAIR UPROOTED
From low foreheads, and all parts of the body, in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by "Upham's Depilatory Powder." Price $1. Mailed to any address for $1·25, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

DO YOU COLOR YOUR WHISKERS AND Moustache? If so, use the "Japanese Hair Stain." No hair dye in the world equal to it. Only one preparation; colors a natural black or brown. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, sole agent. 50 cents a box. se8-thstu1m

THOUSANDS OF TEETH
EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
DR C. L. MUNNS,
au27-12t No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.
The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.
—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
au11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

EDUCATIONAL.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.
For the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History,
WILL REOPEN, with enlarged accommodations,
On MONDAY, September 12.
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS REOPEN September 12.
Apply at COLLEGE BUILDING,
se8-3t* MARKET Street and WEST PENN Square.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAR of No. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SELECT SCHOOL,
No. 1419 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
The Brothers respectfully solicit the attention of parents and guardians to their SELECT SCHOOL,
which will Reopen
MONDAY, the 12th instant.
Every facility for learning the
LATIN, GREEK, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES will be afforded; together with the higher
ENGLISH BRANCHES, and a thorough
COMMERCIAL COURSE.
Mathematics, English Composition, and Book-keeping will receive special attention.
For the morals and deportment of the pupils, apply to the clergy at large. For further particulars, apply to the Principal of the School.
N. B.—Parents and guardians can have free access to the school-room during class hours, to test the progress and witness the discipline of the pupils. se7-3t*

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL.
COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,
Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6.
Address,
au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

A. K. TAYLOR,
No 1230 MELON STREET,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO,
se6-5t* Has resumed his duties.

SIGNOR N. PERELLI
Having returned from Europe, has resumed his LESSONS IN SINGING,
se8-thstu1m No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO,
No. 520 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22-1m*

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF subscriber, on the morning of the 4th, a White Horse, about 15 hands high, and about 7 years old.
Apply to
A. B. LUKENS,
sep6-3t* Fountain Hotel, Manayunk.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TENTH WARD.
250 MEN WANTED
TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE TENTH WARD.
Highest Bounty Paid. Apply to
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
se8-tf No. 513 MARKET STREET.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, Philadelphia September 6, 1864.
The following Companies of the Brigade will assemble at the Armory of the 1st Regiment, BROAD Street, below Race, to receive pay for service during the Schuylkill county riots, in May, 1862:—
FIRST REGIMENT.
A Company, Lieutenant J. D. Keyser, commanding, on Thursday, September 8, at 7 o'clock P. M.
C Company, Lieutenant Atwood Smith, commanding, on Thursday, September 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.
D Company, Lieutenant C. K. Ide, commanding, on Friday, September 9, at 7 o'clock P. M.
F Company, Captain Jos. N. Piersol, on Friday, September 9, at 8 o'clock P. M.
L Company, Captain Isaac Starr, Jr., on Friday, September 9, at 9 o'clock P. M.
B Company, Lieutenant W. Hart, Jr., commanding, on Saturday, September 10, at 7 o'clock P. M.
E Company, Captain Jacob Laudenslager, on Saturday, September 10, at 7 o'clock P. M.
G Company, Captain G. W. Wood, on Saturday, September 10, at 7 o'clock P. M.
H Company, Captain F. P. Nicholson, on Saturday, September 10, at 8 o'clock P. M.
I Company, Captain G. W. Briggs, on Saturday, September 10, at 8 o'clock P. M.
K Company, Captain C. P. Warner, on Saturday, September 10, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SECOND REGIMENT.
A Company, Captain E. B. Davis, on Monday, September 12, at 7 o'clock P. M.
THIRD REGIMENT.
A Company, Captain John A. Murphy, on Tuesday, September 13, at 7 o'clock P. M.
E Company, Captain B. F. Harvey, on Tuesday, September 13, at 7 o'clock P. M.
G Company, Lieutenant G. West Blake, commanding, on Tuesday, September 13, at 7 o'clock P. M.
FOURTH REGIMENT.
At their respective Company Armories.
A Company, Captain W. F. Griffith, in MANAYUNK, on Wednesday, September 14, at 12 o'clock M.
B Company, Captain B. F. Van Pyke, in GERMANTOWN, on Wednesday, September 14, at 6 o'clock P. M.
D Company, Lieutenant Thomas D. Groves, in RISING SUN, on Wednesday, September 14, at 8 o'clock P. M.
C Company, Captain John B. Williams, in HOLMESBURG, on Thursday, September 15, at 6 o'clock P. M.
Commanders of Companies will issue their orders in accordance with the above. JOHN B. ADDICKS,
se7-4t Pay Master.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT!—TENTH Ward.—Shall the Draft take place? It will take about TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to clear the ward from draft. We are short FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Those who have not contributed will please come forward with their money, or the draft must take place. The men can be had if the money is raised. Send your money to A. H. FRANCISCUS,
Treasurer Tenth Ward Bounty Fund,
se8-6t 1529 ARCH Street, and 513 MARKET Street.

EIGHTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—THE citizens of the Eighth Ward, who desire to anticipate the requirements of the draft, are notified that the time is fast passing away in which men can be got. Every citizen of the Ward is urgently called on to raise subscriptions among his neighbors, and to forward all collections at once to J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
Treasurer,
sep2-1w S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT Sts.

199th REGIMENT PA. VOLS.,
COL. A. A. LECHLER.
$525 BOUNTY.
Men Mustered and Paid $425 immediately, $33 33 more before leaving camp, balance in instalments.
Pay $16 Per Month — Clothing and Subsistence.
The Regiment is encamped at CAMP CADWALADER, in comfortable quarters.
DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED, but join this Regiment, and leave your families well provided for.
NO DELAY IN PAYING THE BOUNTY!
au24-tf VETERAN OFFICERS.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 611 CHESNUT ST.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.
AVOID THE DRAFT,
and enlist in a Corps of some standing,
Authorized by the General and State Government.
MAJOR J. W. MOORE,
OF THE
NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city.
THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN
For One, Two, or Three Years' Men.
Call at once, at
No. 533 CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH,
If you want to Enlist.
MAJOR J. W. MOORE
Is prepared to pay promptly
THE CITY AND WARD BOUNTY
Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regiment.
BULLOCK BROS.,
O. W. DAVIS,
JOS. F. TOBIAS,
JNO. W. EVERMAN,
D. S. WINEBRENNER,
I. CAREY LEE,
ALF. D. JESSUP,
A. L. BONAFFON,
Committee.
au23-tf

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa., No. 245 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.
To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.
By order of the Provost Marshal-General.
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 305

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

PIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

eading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

HE GREAT ISSUE—PERSONALITIES IN THE CANVASS.

rom the Times.

We are entering upon a Presidential campaign f unequaled importance. To our own judgment nd that of great numbers of our citizens, the uccess of the Chicago platform and the Demoratic nominee, would involve ultimately the cknowledgment of the independence of the ebel Confederacy, the permanence of slavery n this continent, and the destruction of our ational unity and imperial power.

These are tremendous issues. None such were ver presented in any previous political struggle n the history of the Republic. The war which as been waging with bayonets and cannon, will ow be transferred to arguments and votes. All he cowardly, treasonable, and unprincipled elements of our society will be collected on one side; ll the latest secession and pro-slavery feeling of he free States will now get vent; all those who o not reason, but only feel the evils and burdens f the struggle, without thinking of its object, ill band together with the openly treasonable, nd those secretly in sympathy with the South. he timid and those tired of the war, and those osing property, and those who have no political rinciples, but only follow the pocket, and the reat army of the ignorant in our cities and anufacturing towns, will unite under the hicago nominees to strike at the Union.

We have got to fight the old battle over again; e must show anew what Union means and what he separation of States; what slavery has done t the South, and what untold evils it has scattered on this continent. We must bring anew efore the minds of the nation what a glorious rize we have been struggling for in the field— hat a long future of liberty and prosperity and nion—what a career of justice and equal rights o all races and classes for centuries to come on his glorious continent, with no element of disurbance in the midst of us, and no Power outide strong enough to dare to interfere—what ational power and glory we are to sacrifice if we ive up.

While, on the other hand, if the resolutions of he platform prevail, and the war be stopped, and he Confederacy established, we are to show what miserable future is in reserve for this proud epublic—what endless contests with her warlike eighbor—what a weak and easily broken Union ill remain—what dissensions between East and Vest, and between State and State, will spring p—what opportunities will be presented for oreign Powers to interfere—what prostration of ersonal liberties, and what perpetuation of chatel-slavery on this continent must be the certain esult.

All these principles and results of the pending ontest, we are to show during this canvass by rguments and addresses to the reason and conience of the people. We expect to do it earnstly and warmly. We do not mean to mince atters. If the party-platform leads to disunion nd secession, we intend to show it plainly, and he nominees must be taken to represent their arty-policy, as in the present case, we have every eason to suppose they do.

But in doing this, we desire as much as possile to refrain from those practices which have so isgraced American political contests. We do ot mean to indulge in personalities, any farther han they bear on the direct public issues. We esire at the very theshold of the struggle to lace on record our conviction that General IcClellan and Mr. Pendleton are neither forgers or *roues*, but, on the contrary, so far as we now, in private life, both respectable persons; or are we at all interested or desirous to inform he public what their domestic concerns may be, r what crimes or virtues may have marked the oll of their ancestors; nor shall we repeat the evolting scandals which have usually floated bout in political canvasses, and have made some ortion of our party press disgusting to all decent eople here, and a laughing-stock to the civilized orld.

This is too grand a battle for low personalities. General George B. McClellan and Mr. Pendleon, are nothing personally to us, any farther han their past public career prophecies their uture, and than they represent to us their party. hey are the nominees of an anti-war, proavery, disunion, combination. Whatever their ndividual views—and we believe they favor imediate peace—they are to the nation the represntatives of a base compromise and a disgraceal peace. They are disunionists and pro-slavery dvocates, and the enemies of the Republic.

We shall fight them with every honorable eapon. And furthermore, we shall feel it right o argue from the career of General McClellan, hat there is nothing in it of talent, or character, r success which fits him to be a President of the nited States. But for that reason we shall not eel it necessary to accuse him of being personally a traitor or debauchee, or to scatter scanals against his private and personal reputation. Ve leave such efforts to bespatter a candidate to he more congenial organs of the Copperheads. n our part, we intend to confine the political truggle to the fair field of direct and tremendous ational issues, let who will throw mud and offal.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

rom the Tribune.

In the present crisis of our political affairs, if e had any doubt of the fidelity of the people o truth and the right, we would recall that honrable day, when the demon of Rebellion first fted its obscure head, and was confronted by he generous and enthusiastic loyalty of millions; e would bid our citizens remember how they hen hurried to the defense of the Capital, prompted y no meaner motive than the love of their ountry. We would bid our women remember he alacrity with which they engaged in works of ity and benevolence.

We do not know why the cause of the country hould not be dearer now than then—dearer by ll the sacrifices which have been made in its ehalf—dearer by all the precious blood which has been spilled—dearer by all the material treaure, which has been worse than wasted, if we re now ready for a dishonorable peace. We have aid before, and we say again, that the time for naking terms with the Rebellion was when Anerson and his handful of men surrendered to he batteries of Charleston.

When we decided to fight, we either cheated urselves and the world strangely, or we decided o fight the crime of secession, hour by hour, day y day, week by week, month by month, and year by year, come victory or come defeat, to he extermination either of ourselves or of the ublic enemy. Four years of war have changed nothing of the morality of that high purpose. So far as duty is concerned, we stand now where we stood then. We have simply been making a est of the nation's manliness, and the decision will be recorded in the vote of next November.

The Chicago Convention, an irresponsible body, unknown to the laws, and which has declared tself to be perpetual, proclaims that there must be "a cessation of hostilities." This is indeed a noble message to send to our gallant soldiers, at this instant achieving decisive victory. The arrogant and desperate chiefs of the insurrection have a thousand times told us that there can be no "cessation of hostilities," except through a recognition of the Confederacy; but the Chicagoites, having ears, hear not; having eyes, see not; or else, having these, they are ready to barter the integrity of the Union for the sake of political power. The only conclusion to which rational men can come is, that these adventurers are ready for a peace upon the terms dictated by Jefferson Davis. Are the people of the United States also ready for this? Their decision will be recorded in the vote of next November.

If the people are ready to rush upon an untried and, what is worse, an unknown policy—to venture upon dubious experiments of conciliation—to run the risk of losing all that has been gained—to entrust power to the friends of those with whom we have been four years fighting—to bate heart and hope when both should be strongest—then we have very much mistaken the character of the people. We will await with confidence the decision of next November.

WHERE IS ANDERSONVILLE?

Andersonville is in the southwestern part o the State of Georgia, and is nearly directly south of Atlanta, from which it is distant a little over one hundred miles. It is some ten miles north of Americus, where the prison for our captives was located for some time, and from which to Andersonville some of them were removed. It is on one of the borders of the Flint river, which is a confluent of the Apalachicola, and is also on the line of railroad running in a southerly direction from Macon. It can be seen on any good map under the designation of Andersonville. It is marked *Anderson* on the map. General Sherman is moving a portion of his army to Fort Valley, the junction of the Western and Southern Georgia railroads, where he will recapture our thirty thousand prisoners, we hope, before they are all dead from starvation.

Power of a Bird's Song.—When we hear the song of the soaring lark we may be sure that the entire atmosphere between us and the bird is filled with pulses, or undulations, or waves, as they are often called, produced by the little songster's organ of voice. This organ is a vibrating instrument, resembling, in principle, the reed of a clarionet. Let us suppose that we hear the song of the lark, elevated to the height of five hundred feet in the air. Before this is possible the bird must have agitated a sphere of air one thousand feet in diameter—that is to say, it must have communicated to seventeen thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight tons of air a motion sufficiently intense to be appreciated by our organs of hearing.—*Tyndall's Glaciers of the Alps.*

—A child five years old was poisoned at Montgomery, Pennsylvania, last week, by eating strychnine, which had been carelessly left in a bureau drawer, where the prying little fingers found it.

—A plan has been chosen for the new Masonic Hall in Boston, to take the place of the building destroyed by fire some weeks ago. Iron, stone, and cement will make the new hall fireproof, and the architecture is Gothic.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTEENTH WARD IN COUNCIL.

GRAND MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT, AT SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.

STERLING BONSALL, Esq., will be present, and offer practical hints in relation to the draft, whereby we will be enabled to close up the balance of our quota.

Short Speeches, Report of Committee, &c.

Remember THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.

The Satterlee (West Philadelphia) Hospital Band will discourse patriotic music. 1t

TENTH WARD.—THE LOYAL CITIZENS of the Tenth Ward will assemble on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, At BROAD and RACE Streets, to march to the Grand Mass Meeting to be held in Independence Square, in favor of LINCOLN, JOHNSON, AND LIBERTY.
By order of the Ward Association,
A. H. FRANCISCUS, President.
Wm. R. Leeds, Secretary. 1t*

THIRD PRECINCT—FIFTEENTH Ward.—The citizens in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and of sustaining the present Administration in its endeavors to suppress the existing Rebellion, will assemble at the northwest corner of COATES and RIDGE AVENUE, on Thursday evening, September 8, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the division.

A. B. Davis,
R. M. Evans,
William Hughes,
Henry L. Smith,
Isaac C. Pearson,
W. H. Kemble,
Christopher Hughes,
Philip Watson,
Thomas Colladay,
Jabez Dubadaway,
John Hager,
James B. Conrow,
Edward Wallace,
John Q. Dyke,
Charles Hobbs,
Charles Aaronson. 1t

MASS MEETING.

OUR COUNTRY SHALL BE ONE COUNTRY.

The supporters of the Union and the Constitution, friends of our present National and State Administrations, and all in favor of the re-election of the HONEST, the ABLE, and the PATRIOTIC

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

To the Presidency, and the noble and self-sacrificing

ANDREW JOHNSON

To the Vice Presidency; all who go for their country, and their whole country; all who go for an early and

PERMANENT PEACE,

To be brought about by crushing the Rebellion of the infamous traitors now waging an unholy war against our Union and Government; and all loyal friends of good government and free institutions, are requested to meet at

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

On SATURDAY, the 10th Inst.,

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

To start the great ball which is this fall to roll over and overthrow all who sympathize with traitors, and would be willing to make a

DISGRACEFUL ARMISTICE

To divide and destroy our glorious National Union.

The following distinguished Gentlemen will address the meeting:—

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, New York,
Hon. F. B. PENNIMAN, Pennsylvania,
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Massachusetts,
Hon. WILLIAM DIMMICK, Pennsylvania,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey,
Hon. CHARLES GILPIN,
MORTON McMICHAEL, Esq.,
Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.,
BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, Pennsylvania,
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Pennsylvania,
Hon. JOHN M. BUTLER,
Hon. CHARLES O'NEIL,
Hon. LEONARD MYERS,
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER,
A. B. SLOANAKER, Esq.,
JOHN E. LATTA, Esq.,
WILLIAM S. PIERCE, Esq.,
Professor E. W. DUNBAR.

By order of the City Executive Committee of the National Union Party.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
se7-4t Chairman of the Committee on Town Meetings.

OFFICE OF THE WARDENS FOR the Port of Philadelphia, No. 119 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1864.
NOTICE.—Application having been made to this Board by the "Tinicum Fishing Company," for a license to erect a Pier in the River Delaware, front of their property in Delaware county, agreeably to a plan on file in this office, such license will issue on Friday next, if no objections are made.
CHAS. S. WAYNE,
se6-3t Master Warden Port of Philadelphia.

CITY BOUNTY, FOUR HUNDRED Dollars.—Office of the City Bounty Fund Commission, No. 419 PRUNE Street.
Until further notice, the Commission will continue to pay the CITY BOUNTY OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to all recruits credited upon the quota of the city of Philadelphia, whether enlisting for one, two, or three years.
Parties furnishing Substitutes will receive
$100 for One Year.
$200 for Two Years.
$250 for Three Years, as heretofore.
R. F. KING, President.
Robert M. Moore, Secretary. se4-6t

OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS OIL Company, No. 347 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, September 1, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the third monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 8th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed after the 1st inst. and re-opened on the 8th. A. F. SABINE,
se2-6t President.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD,
THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.
WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1313 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tidal, Merchants,
No. 244 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. au7-1m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office, Box 2308. au25-tf

TEAMSTERS WANTED.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1864.
Wanted, at once, FIVE HUNDRED (500) to ONE THOUSAND (1000) TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.
To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five ($35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.
Men experienced as Wagon Masters will receive such positions, upon bringing to this point twenty-five (25) good Teamsters.
Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
au19-21t Depot of Washington.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER.

THE ONLY BANK NOTE REPORTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

The only one containing QUOTATIONS of Bank Notes in FOUR CITIES, viz:—

PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE,
NEW YORK,
CINCINNATI.

The only one which contains the

NATIONAL BANKS

as fast as organized (official list).

The only one which contains the GENERAL DISCOUNT in

EIGHTEEN CITIES, VIZ:—

PHILADELPHIA,
WASHINGTON,
ROCHESTER,
PITTSBURG,
CHICAGO,
DUBUQUE,
BALTIMORE,
CLEVELAND,
ALBANY,
TROY,
ST. LOUIS,
DAVENPORT,
NEW YORK,
CINCINNATI,
WILMINGTON,
ST. PAUL,
LOUISVILLE,
MILWAUKEE.

The only one which gives the earliest information of

NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTES,
DOMESTIC MARKETS, STOCK TABLES,
AND
FINANCIAL NEWS.

The facilities of the

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER,
BOTH FINANCIAL AND TYPOGRAPHIC,
ARE UNEQUALED.

SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER ANNUM), IN ADVANCE.
Weekly............$3·50 | Semi Monthly........$2·50
Monthly..........$1·50.

OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, (third floor).
ADDRESS,
S. E. COHEN,
au11-1m PUBLISHER.

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINcess Alice," was captured an invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on old prices, at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S,
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
au20-1m No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

REMOVAL.
J. MEIER & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Have removed from No. 126 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. [au30-1m
Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

BURNS' COTTAGE.—
This ever popular, cozy, and well-known place of welcome visitation, at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of
ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
PROPRIETOR.
The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.
Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au30-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "TONTINE," in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT, or, the old and well known 'ROUGH'S' Hotel, at the corner of NICETOWN Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of every thing eatable and drinkable will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the rooms will be quite ow. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au6-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PENISTAN'S OLD STAND.
THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES
AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH,
SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES
AND BROWN STOUT.
This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

DIAMONDS.
Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL.
300 barrels,
300 halves,
300 quarters,
1000 kitts new No. 1 Mackerel.
Now landing from steamer "Saxon," and schooners "Clara," and "Abbot Lawrence."
For sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se7-7t* No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40'S.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh13

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe6-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
AUGUST 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:—

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
au30-3w Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) at his Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as regulated by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.

NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.
JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
se1-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER.
fe4-tf

EXTRA LARGE NEW HERRING.
100 barrels prime large new shore Herring.
Now landing from the steamer "Saxon."
200 barrels same.
To arrive by the schooner "M. M. Freeman,"
And for sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se7-3t* No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

HAVE YOU CONSTANT PAIN AND UNEASINESS AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH?
Read the next column.
Have you Flatulence and Acidity?
Read the next column.
Have you Costiveness and Loss of Appetite?
Read the next column.
Have you Gloom and Depression of Spirits?
Read the next column.
Have you Diarrhœa with Griping?
Read the next column.
Have you Pain in all parts of the System?
Read the next column.
Have you Choking and Suffocation?
Read the next column.
Have you Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart?
Read the next column.
Have you Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat?
Read the next column.
Have you Dimness of Vision and Headache?
Read the next column.
Have you all or any of the foregoing symptoms?
Then read the great cures of Dyspepsia performed by
DR. WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS
AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
In the next column.
DON'T FAIL TO READ THE NEXT COLUMN.

DYSPEPSIA.
A CURE WARRANTED.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—
1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach; so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was, may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.
JAMES H. ANGELL,
Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken eleven Pills, according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted.
Mr. M. B. THOMPSONS,
Richmond street, Four doors below Hanover.
Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Lench, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 78 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.
JOHN LENCH,
No. 1831 Poplar street, Philadelphia.
Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions.
JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 453 N. Second street, Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.
Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and ofttimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills, I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.
MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE Street,
Philadelphia, January 2d, 1863.

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been freed from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my utter astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box *I am a well man, and can eat anything I wish*, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me. Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

For sale at Dr. WISHART'S Medical Depot, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with chronic dyspepsia and inflammation of the kidneys for three years. I employed three or four of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington county, New Jersey. They did all for me they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus until it cracked in large furrows, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I ofttimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's, in the Philadelphia "Ledger," of a great cure made upon Mr. John Babcock, of No. 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me, it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic, suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.
SAMUEL D. HAVEN,
Corner of Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, New Jersey.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave. We have hundreds of letters from physicians and druggists in all parts of the country, saying that they never prescribed or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills are sold by Druggists everywhere. 443

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 30, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of

FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1864,

for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about THIRTY-ONE AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of 6 per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guarantee for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis; or with the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them, the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of September 9th. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1000. Registered Bonds of $5000 and $10 000 will also be issued if required.

ALL OFFERS RECEIVED WILL BE OPENED ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH SEPTEMBER.

The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department, on final payment of instalments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows:—One-third on or before the 19th; one-third on or before the 19th; and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous is reserved to the Government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Bonds of this Loan are ready for immediate delivery. se1-ft

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [au29-4t
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
Throughout the country will give further information and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

THE ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The result of the recent election on the amendment to the constitution of the State, allowing our soldiers in the field to vote, is gratifying, inasmuch as it shows that the great heart of the commonwealth is right, in the fearful and bloody struggle now going on to preserve the republic, and that these brave men are worthy to help govern the country for which they make so many sacrifices and suffer so many privations.

The friends of the Union have brought about this result, while the Opposition have used their powerful organization to prevent it, with the evident object of weakening the Union armies, by disfranchising the soldier, and thereby strengthening themselves at the approaching Presidential election; and in connection with this election let us reason together.

The campaign of 1864 is now fairly opened. The issue upon which the campaign is to be made is clearly indicated. The enemies of the government have publicly and authoritatively declared their purpose in the contest. That declaration places the duty of patriots in a light as broad and clear as that of noon. There is no mistaking either the spirit or the object of our opponents; it is the same that impelled the chiefs of armed treason to attempt the overthrow of free government on this continent in 1860-61. Neither time, nor reflection, nor regard for the peace of society in the loyal States, nor the desolations which have devoured the prosperity of the south in the grip of war, have wrought any modification of their hatred for a government founded upon the opinions of the people expressed through the ballot box.

It is the part of wisdom to anticipate evil, and to prepare to destroy it before it grows too formidable to overthrow. The attitude of the parties to the Presidential contest gives rise to a serious question—the most serious of any which can engage the attention of the true patriot and good citizen. That question is briefly stated:—"Shall we have lasting peace, through a vigorous prosecution of this war for national life, or interminable war, through a peace based upon disunion?"

The issue is sharply defined. The utterances of the Baltimore Convention decisively declare for peace through effective war; the utterances of the Chicago Convention as decisively pronounce for the alternative presented in the question stated. They mean that, or they are without meaning. The opposition to Mr. Lincoln contemplates disunion as a cure for the ills under which we lie. His defeat would divide the continent into factious States. Nor is this mere assertion. The political history of the country for the last four years is a mass of overwhelming evidence in support of its entire, its disgraceful truth.

And first, in evidence of its truth, we have the declaration, informal but not less weighty (because reiterated and unvarying), of the rebel chiefs, that the south will not treat for peace save upon the basis of a recognition of its independence. The press of the south omits no opportunity to impress upon us, and upon the world, that peace can only come through recognition. Recognition is but another name for separation. And finally, every European nation has come to regard the result of this war as certain to be one of two things—either subjugation or disunion. It is the clear conviction which truth brings to every rational, enlightened mind. It is, therefore, entitled to great weight, second only to the resultant fact.

It is due to the opponents of Mr. Lincoln to state that they pretend to believe in the probability of peace and union through some compromise, the terms of which are not clearly stated.

It will be easy to show the futility of such hopes, if it has not already been done. It will not be a difficult task to show that such a belief does not take root in conviction. The leaders of the Opposition are men of great ability, and more than ordinary sagacity. They cannot, therefore, be ignorant of the facts which are of public record. Those facts effectually preclude the possibility of peace and Union through any compromise, unless the terms involve recognition; and that would be disunion.

But let us thoroughly consider this question of peace through compromise. It is reasonable to suppose that the chiefs of the rebellion would have accepted terms in the outset, if at all. It is alleged by our opponents that Mr. Lincoln hurried the nation into war, not only without constitutional warrant, but even against the wishes of the rebel chiefs themselves. They reproach the Congress then in session with having refused to adopt the Crittenden Compromise measure, and thus forced the south into rebellion in exercise of the right of self-defence and self-preservation. It is unnecessary to pause to show that all this transpired while the reins of power were held by southern men, most of whom are now in arms against the government. Let that pass. The question hinges upon the responsibility of the rejection of the Crittenden Compromise. It was rejected. By whom?

Reference to page 409, part first of the Congressional Globe of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, will place the responsibility for the rejection of that Compromise where it properly belongs. It will be seen that the Crittenden Compromise was defeated by the substitution (in effect) of what is known as the "Clark amendment." The record shows that the vote on the motion to substitute was—yeas 25, nays 30. The vote on the adoption of the Clark proposition, taken directly afterward, was—yeas 25, nays 23. The presumption would be, naturally, that if the south had votes enough to reject the substitute, it would also have had enough to reject the proposition when offered independently. There was a falling off in the negative vote on the proposition, as compared with that on the first motion to substitute, *of seven* votes. This is accounted for by the fact that Senators Benjamin and Slidell, of Louisiana; Wigfall and Hemphill, of Texas; Iverson, of Georgia, and Johnson, of Arkansas—*six southern Senators—sat in their seats and refused to vote.* Had these six southern men voted "no," the Clark proposition would have been defeated by a majority of four votes, and the Crittenden Compromise could have been taken up and carried by the same majority. It appears of record, then, that the Crittenden Compromise was rejected because six of the leading Senators from the south virtually refused to vote for it. A motion to reconsider was carried some weeks later, and a direct vote upon the Compromise was taken. The proposition was lost by a single vote. But one of the six Senators referred to voted on that occasion, nearly all of them having withdrawn on the secession of their respective States. Had they remained to vote for the Compromise, it would have been adopted.

The chief object in alluding to this matter is to show that when, before the overt act of war was committed, the south had the election of compromise or war, she, through her highest dignitaries, deliberately chose war.

The south would not have compromise then. Is it reasonable to suppose that it would accept such an accommodation now? Her rulers have the southern masses by the throat, and can mould them to their imperious will. They are playing for a great stake. They could not withdraw from the contest now unless forced into withdrawal. Pride, love of power—both intered and fostered by the institution of slavery—would force them to elect, as they declare they do elect, extermination rather than submission and union.

Early in the struggle—before the government had taken the aggressive—President Lincoln offered peace in most liberal terms. The terms were, briefly, the laying down of arms and the abandonment of their hostile attitude. The world knows how those terms were met. It need not be repeated here. The desolation of southern fields, and the vacant seats in thousands upon thousands of homes, both north and south, bear the record. Still later, amnesty and pardon have been offered by the President; still the chiefs of rebellion abate not a tittle of their energy to maintain themselves in their wrong. They demand recognition and independence of a government they hate. Intimate knowledge of the directing minds of the rebellion teaches that they will never abandon their wicked scheme until obliged to do so by the sheer force of such iron circumstances as control the results of war.

There is no ground, then, for hope of peace through compromise; no hope of permanent peace. There is no such discharge in this war. Those who go before the country upon such vicious pretexts are not deceived themselves, however much they may deceive the ignorant and unsuspecting. To charge self-deception upon them in a matter so unmistakably clear would be equivalent to charging them with imbecility. They do not deceive themselves. This pretext of seeking the defeat of Mr. Lincoln that peace may return to our borders covers a sinister purpose. If they wish peace they can have it but in two ways—in a cowardly abandonment of the struggle, followed by disunion, or by a more vigorous (if possible) prosecution of the war.

Thus the true issue upon which the campaign is to be made becomes sharply defined. None can deprecate the horrors of war or desire the return of peace more than do the warmest supporters of the National Union nominees. But they ask for and will acquiesce in no peace that is not founded upon the integrity of the Union, and established upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence. They recognize greater evils than war, such as this is in which the nation is plunged. Divide the nation geographically, and to what end do we inevitably gravitate? With the precedent and justice of secession established and acknowledged, who can presume to say that we shall not repeat the humiliating history of Mexico and the South American States? United, the common danger was, and would continue to be, our common security. Divided, the land would groan with the wreaking out of individual vengeance. Divided, the torch and brand would never be idle along the line of division. The country would at last awake to the bitter knowledge that open, vigorous war, prosecuted with a high purpose, is a thousand times less to be dreaded than an armed peace.

As an example, a little more than a year since, when Lee, with his rebel army, invaded Pennsylvania, and when the fate of the republic was decided by the battle of Gettysburg, how prompt wicked and designing men were to inaugurate the insurrection in New York city, trusting in the hope that the government was not able to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. It will be long before the blackness of the crimes committed by that conspiracy will be obliterated.

As another example, take the recent conspiracy discovered in the northwest—the banding together in secret of a large number of men, the concentration of thirty thousand stand of arms and a large supply of ammunition. The papers of this conspiracy, which were seized, evidencing too clearly that their design was, and is, the overthrow of the republic, trusting that division and anarchy would shield them from harm, but in utter disregard of the concomitant wrongs to the people—murder, robbery, arson—in a word, desolation for the time.

Now, fellow-citizens, in both these examples the moving spirits are prominent men in the Opposition, and controlled the nomination and platform at Chicago.

Yet it is to such a peace as this that our opponents invite you. They ask your suffrages for a man who either is pledged to such a peace, if elected, or who is determined on a war grander in scale and bloodier in results than the world has yet witnessed. There can be but two issues out of the present difficulty. The intelligent freemen of Pennsylvania need not to be led like children. They will not fail to comprehend the nature of these issues, and to choose between them. In so choosing they choose *for* their children and their children's children. They can do nothing of a public nature in these pregnant times that shall not cause coming generations either to revere or despise them. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the election of ANDREW JOHNSON as his associate, will indicate to the chiefs of the rebellion that the war for Union and permanent peace must go on until those ends shall be attained. It will also signify to the nations of Europe that the people of the whole United States will, soon or late, become an united people, and the government remain, as it has heretofore been, a star of hope to all the oppressed peoples of the civilized world, and an everlasting monument to the wisdom of the grand old heroes who conceived it. If we could basely afford to abandon the struggle now, the world, mankind, could not afford the sacrifice. If we could afford to bear the shame, and wear the shackles of defeat so cravenly invited, our children could not stand erect under the deathless reproach of our behavior. As men, as freemen, as patriots, we have no choice but to stand by the government as administered. The alternative presented by our opponents is disunion and dishonor, which is national death. If a man recognizes the existence of the principle of Eternal Justice he cannot despair of the republic. There may be some in whom the principle of hope maintains but a feeble existence, unless stimulated by uninterrupted success. Such must be encouraged and sustained by the example of the more hopeful and enduring. They must be assured of what the philosophy of history and of events teaches, that danger lies in turning back, as security lies in pressing forward. The desolations, and bereavements, and burdens of war may be, nay, are, terrible, but the tempest which ravages forest and field, destroying the increase of labor, and even human life, is also terrible. Yet it is beneficent. With unvarying calm the atmosphere would degenerate into putridity, and the earth would revolve in endless night. So war involves nations in its fearful vortex that social and political renovation may follow. As a fire sweeping over the fields licks up the chaff and stubble, yet affects not the solid earth, so the fiery trial which we are called upon to endure is consuming the notorious crimes of society. The nation will issue out of this struggle stronger and purer than before. Wrong, such as confronts us, cannot drive right into exile. Craft and villainy are not to be the subjugators of wisdom and virtue. And whatever crimes may have been, or may yet be, perpetrated in the name of civilization, it is not now to be proved either a farce or a failure. But these calamities are not to come upon the American people, for the reason that the masses are to remain true and steadfast in this great effort to establish their liberties upon a surer foundation than the anomalies upon which they have hitherto rested.

The victory is to be won by unremitting labor, and a watchfulness that shall be proof against the surprises planned by traitors at home or abroad. We are to look for no fortuitous happenings, no miraculous interpositions. The friends of the government, working together, cannot be overthrown by any combination possible among their opponents. They may seek to divide and distract, as they have done, and they may partially succeed. But not if the people remain firm, calm, and self-contained. United, we are invincible against any force that can be brought against us. Divided, we should invite defeat, and attach to ourselves the name of having rejected the counsels of experience and enlightened reason.

Our victorious armies are bravely doing their duty in the field. What is required of the loyal men of Pennsylvania is a great victory at the polls in October and November. It is not only essential that the Federal government and the policy inaugurated to crush rebellion should be indorsed by the re-election of Abraham Lincoln; but at the coming contest in October it is important that in the election of Congressmen and members of the Legislature, as many districts as possible should be carried by the loyal candidates now in and to be put into the field. We want the moral effect of overwhelming majorities as well as the prestige derived from military power and force. We expect to close the war as much by the influence of the ballot as the bullet. We hope to stop the effusion of blood by the unmistakable demonstration at the polls that the war is to be waged till the rebellion is ended, and that hostilities will not cease while there is an armed traitor in the field. Such a cessation of hostilities cannot be obtained by compromise or negotiation. It must be achieved by the stern influence of force—by the unmistakable, clear and well-defined proofs of the ability of the government to cope with and conquer all or any of its foes.

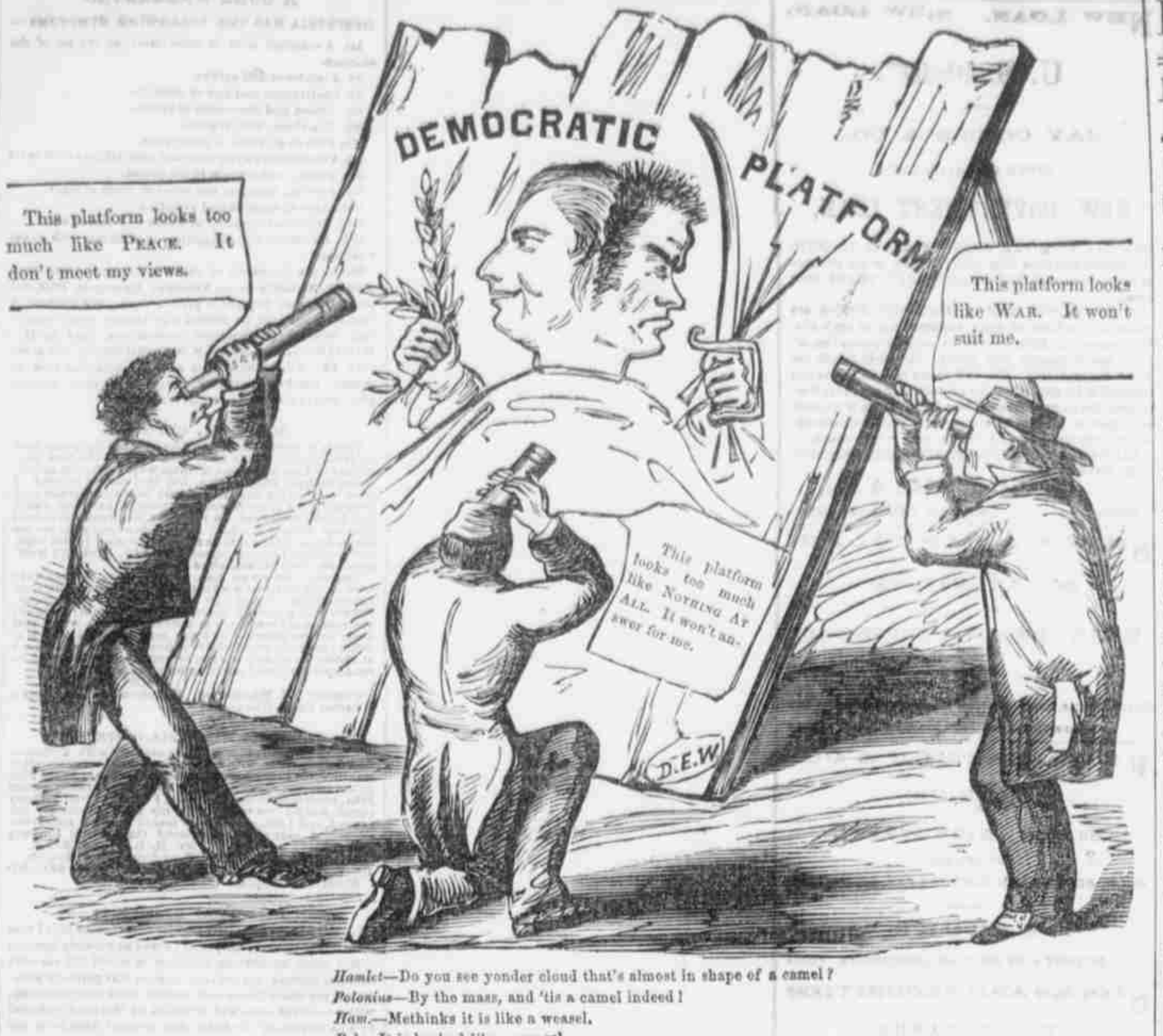
Men of Pennsylvania, the issues are now before you for consideration and decision. You must abide the result as you establish it for good or evil. We ask you to support Abraham Lincoln because we believe his re-election will fully vindicate the authority of the national government, and fully establish the fact that the free men of the loyal States are able to sustain the existence of the Union and the government against the hazard of opposition from abroad or at home. We ask you to assist not only in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, but in the election of all loyal candidates for State and Federal offices, because their triumph will recognise our nationality—a result which must contribute to the maintenance of the national government. It needs no argument of our own to establish this position, because our political opponents now antagonize us to achieve entirely the opposite results.

Can we hesitate—can there be any trust or confidence in men placed in nomination by such men? Men of family, hesitate—men of property, hesitate—young men, who hope to enjoy both these blessings, hesitate before you cast your votes for nominees made by such agencies.

By order of the Union State Central Committee,

SIMON CAMERON, President.

A. W. BENEDICT, }
WIEN FORNEY, } Secretaries.


DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM
This platform looks too much like PEACE. It don't meet my views.
This platform looks like WAR. It won't suit me.
This platform looks too much like Nothing At ALL. It won't answer for me.
D.E.W.

Hamlet—Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel?
Polonius—By the mass, and 'tis a camel indeed!
Ham.—Methinks it is like a weasel.
Pol.—It is backed like a weasel.
Ham.—Or like a whale?
Pol.—Very like a whale.

HAMLET, *Act 3rd, Scene 2nd.*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STOVES.—

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of SATURDAY, 10th inst., for delivery and fitting up for use, at Cadwalader Barracks, on or before September 30, the following articles, viz:—

25 Coal Stoves, 15-inch cylinders.
35 Coal Stoves, 10-inch cylinders.
450 feet Stove Pipe, for 15-inch stoves.
626 feet Stove Pipe, for 10-inch stoves.

Proposals will name price for cast iron or clay cylinder stoves; also, the price per pound for stove pipe, including the necessary elbows, and must be accompanied by samples of the articles bid for.

No proposals will be received except those properly filled in upon the blank forms which are furnished at this office, and which must be guaranteed by responsible persons.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high, as well as any from defaulting contractors.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
Captain and A. Q. M.

se6-4t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE STEAMER COAL for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for the use of steamers, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required; furnishing, if demanded, seven thousand tons per week.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the Coal delivered on board of vessels at this port and at New York, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the Department is in funds for that purpose.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector), that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies. No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with.

The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.

se6-17t

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 31, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

se6-tse30

NEW GAME OF CARDS.

THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.

"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.

Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

PAINTING!—PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

FAHY & BROTHER,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16-tf

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. } STOCK NOW IN STORE. { FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING au20-2m

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fel 1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE, have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. [illegible] also have the best RASPBERRY SYRUP that is manufactured in the city, all at lowest prices, considering the quality of the material.

Please give [illegible] before purchasing elsewhere.

Do not forget the Number,

au18-1m No. 243 ARCH Street.

CARPETS [illegible] NGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades [illegible] New York Auction sales, [illegible] Brussels, ¾ wide, $1 25, [illegible] Imitation Brussels, (painted,) [illegible] 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; [illegible] Carpets, $1 37 to $1 75 per yard; Ingrain, [illegible] to $1 12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from [illegible] cents per yard; Mattings, the lowest [illegible] offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ [illegible] New York Auction Sales Depot, [illegible] No. 147 S. SECOND Street, opposite Corn Exchange.

fe7-3m

COUNTY'S [illegible] WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED IN 1830. Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors, Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.

ja28 1y JOSHUA H. COUNTY.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. ja14-3m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 30 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and

au16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.

For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,

Manufactured by the

UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.

mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to

GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER,
Army and Navy Claim Agents,

au17-1m* No. 402 WALNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

THE PRESIDENCY.

M'CLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

He Will Stand by his Antecedents and his West Point Oration.

HE DECLARES FOR THE WAR UNTIL THE REBELS SUBMIT.

Chagrin of the Peace Men.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention to inform General McClellan of his nomination for the Presidency by that body, waited upon him at his residence in Thirty-fifth street, at noon today, and after the personal introduction of the members of the Committee, and an informal announcement of the action of the Convention, he read to them his letter accepting the nomination. It is substantially as follows:—

He will be true to all of his antecedents; standing upon the platform as erected on his West Point oration, and adopting as his own the resolutions of the Convention *as meaning war unless the Rebels will submit to the laws, the Union, and the Constitution.*

The intelligence of this decision spread rapidly throughout the city, and while the war Democrats are of course, delighted, it fell like an extensive wet blanket upon the peace faction.

Fernando Wood declares that the party has been betrayed. UNION.

REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

Three Union Gunboats Captured.

CANERAL A. J. SMITH AT MEMPHIS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CAIRO, September 8.—Reports reached Memphis on Sunday last, that the gunboats *Hastings* and *Naumkeag* had been captured below Clarendon, on the White river, and that Captain Rogers, of the latter boat, was killed. It is also reported that another gunboat, name not given, had been sunk at St. Charles, and that Duvall's Bluff was threatened by a considerable force of Rebels.

These reports are confirmed through Rebel sources from Helena.

A cavalry force, under General Mower, left Memphis a few days since for the White river, and an infantry force is understood to be embarking for Duvall's Bluff.

The Little Rock *Democrat* contains the particulars of the recent raid from Duvall's Bluff, on the Little Rock railroad. A large quantity of Government hay was burned, and other property destroyed. Some damage was inflicted on the railroad.

A fight recently occurred at Redwood, seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, in which eighteen of the 2d Louisiana Cavalry were killed.

General A. J. Smith and staff arrived here yesterday.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 8.

Promotion.

Colonel Thomas Egan, 40th New York, has been appointed Brigadier-General for bravery in the field, on General Grant's recommendation.

Vermont Election.

The news of the Vermont election is considered here a decisive indication of the direction of the popular will in reference to the Presidential question.

Navy Yard in the West.

Admiral Davis, Colonel Bowman, and George W. Blunt constitute the board just appointed to make an examination and report upon a site for a Navy Yard and depot in the West.

Position of the Democracy.

The War Democrats here have abandoned the idea of supporting the Chicago nomination, while the Peace Copperheads declare that if McClellan should write a war letter they would prefer Lincoln to him.

Indian News.

Commissioner Dale, of the Indian Bureau, has advices from Indian Agent Turner, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory, dated August 26, that a party of Sioux Indians had made their appearance there, and killed eleven Winnebagos. The Omahas were absent on a hunt. No Government property was destroyed.

How Rebel Prisoners are Treated.

Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has returned from Chicago, where he has been inspecting the prisoners' camp at that place. He reports the Rebel prisoners to be in an excellent condition; the camp is kept clean and tidy; excellent quarters are furnished them, and their rations are fully equal to those of our soldiers. Very few cases of sickness are reported, as the prisoners are shown chance to exercise themselves, and are as happy as can be under the circumstances.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Flour has declined 25@50c. Sales of 15,000 barrels at $9·50@10·40 for State; $11 10@11·25 for Ohio; and $12 10@14·25 for Southern. Wheat declined 2c.; 42,000 bushels sold at $2·28@2·31 for Chicago Spring; $2·21@2·31 for Milwaukee Club; $2·30@2·40 for Western. Corn quiet; 42,000 bushels sold at $1·62. Beef dull. Pork firm; sales of 2000 barrels at $42 75@43·00 for Mess. Lard firm at 23@24½. Whisky dull at $1·80. Receipts of Flour 6000 barrels; Wheat 40,000 bushels. Corn 40,000 bushels.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY BY A SEMPSTRESS—HEARING THIS MORNING.—A hearing in the case of Serephina Townsend, the sempstress who was arrested a few days since on the charge of stealing articles of silverware, wearing apparel, sheets, pillow cases, handkerchiefs, laces, &c., to the amount of several thousand dollars, from the houses in which she was employed, came off at two o'clock to-day, at the Central Station. An hour before the hearing the station was crowded with a number of the wealthiest and most respectable ladies of our city, all in search of missing articles, a majority of which were recognized and handed over to their proper owners.

Besides the goods enumerated, fancy articles of almost every description were found among the collection exposed for recognition, some of which were of the costliest character.

The case is a most singular one. Notwithstanding the value of the articles stolen, and the opportunity offered to dispose of them in most cases without the slightest fear of detection, yet the woman seems to have carefully stored them away from the time that she first commenced the indulgence of her thievish propensities.

The sight presented at the Central Station previous to the hearing, was a most animated one. Both the office in which the hearings generally take place, and the "Rogues' Gallery," were filled with scores of ladies and gentlemen, the attention of which former seemed divided between the articles they were endeavoring to recognize and the portraits of the criminals exposed to view on the walls.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

THE LATEST MOVEMENT.

A GOOD POSITION TAKEN.

CITY POINT, September 6.—Some artillery firing on the front during the afternoon of yesterday occasioned the most exaggerated rumors here of a general engagement between the forces under General Warren, and the Rebels immediately opposed to him. Lest these rumors might reach you through illegitimate channels, and create unfounded apprehensions and uneasiness, I have ascertained they were based wholly on the movement of a brigade detached from Hancock's Corps, and sent around to the extreme left to drive away a working party of the Rebels who were threatening to fortify a position that might have given future trouble. The object was attained without so much as a respectable skirmish, and no fighting worthy of mention occurred at any point on the line during the day or night.

EXTENSION OF THE CITY POINT RAILROAD.

Major Wentz, having the construction of the extension of the City Point and Petersburg railroad in charge, assures us that the whole nine and a half miles will be completed by the 10th instant. Five miles of track is already down, and construction trains are now passing over it.

REINFORCEMENTS—HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Troops continue to arrive from the North in considerable numbers—averaging fully one thousand daily.

The health of the army remains unimpaired, and is much better than was feared it might be some time ago.

Light showers of rain fall almost daily, leaving the atmosphere cool for the season.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL AVERILL.

BUNKER HILL, September 2, 10 P. M.—To Major-General Kelly, Cumberland:—Early retreated this morning towards Winchester. I am on his heels. I have whipped Vaughn's cavalry, captured all his train which was not burned, and taken two battle-flags; he has no artillery. I have cut off Imboden.

(Signed) W. W. AVERILL, Brig.-Gen.

ARMY MOVEMENTS—REBEL DEFEAT.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., September 3.—The army moved this morning in pursuit of the enemy, they having retreated during the previous night. The movements of the enemy the day previous indicated that they were moving from their position near Smithfield, and were massing near Martinsburg, with a view to cross the Potomac into Maryland from that point.

This movement commanded the attention of General Averill, who, with his cavalry division, moved to meet the enemy. He met the Rebels near Bunker Hill, when sharp skirmishing ensued, which resulted in the discomfiture of the Rebels, and the capture of twenty-five of their army wagons and numerous prisoners.

The movements of the enemy are enigmatical. He has thus far concealed his forces and intentions with commendable skill. The probability is that the Rebels are in retreat down the Shenandoah, a step necessitated by the scarcity of supplies, and the need of strong reinforcements for General Lee's army. The valley is nearly stripped of supplies, and can afford no support to either army.

BUNKER HILL, Va., September 6.—We made a reconnoissance of the enemy's position yesterday at Stevenson depot, and found Lomax's Division of cavalry and one division of Rebel infantry in front of us. There has only been light skirmishing this morning.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *grease*—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three.*

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-tf

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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SAMARITAN'S CURE.

The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.

Price $2—Male or Female—sent by mail.

DYOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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SAMARITAN'S CURE.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c.

Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.

It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and will restore all to full vigor of youth, when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one Pill three times a day.

(Sent by mail.)

C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
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No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
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Be sure and ask for

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
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SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.

A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and the armies throughout Europe and America.

This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally.

It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing.

Price $1 per bottle.

C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor.
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C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
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Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

Sent to any address. au30-tuth s1m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3 10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7 30, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.

The 8 20 down, and the 3½ and 5¾ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 9 P. M.

The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk and Conshocken only.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6¼, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.

H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent.

my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, and WILLIAMSPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the New Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
3 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·20 A. M., 9·30 A. M., and 6·07 P. M.
Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11·25 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 1 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.

je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.

PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,
THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
FARE $2.

EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M.

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. ly29-tf

W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.

Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.

The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.

ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing THURSDAY, September 1, 1864, from Walnut Street Wharf.

FOR CAPE MAY.

At 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Salem and Bridgeton, [illegible] A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 9 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M.
For Woodbury, &c., at 9 and 12 M., 3, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Cape May at 6 and 11 45 A. M.
Millville at 8·07 A. M., and 1·50 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M., and 1·15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6·15 A. M., 1·30 P. M.
Glassboro at 7·10 and 9·17 A. M., 2·23, and 3 50, P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7·40 and 9·47 A. M., and 2·50, and 3·29, P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A special messenger accompanies each train.

J. VAN RENSSELAER,
Superintendent.

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READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c. Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M., and Pottsville at 9·15 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.

Market trains, with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·40 A. M., and 12·00 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight, and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6·30 A. M., passing Reading at 8·45 A. M., and arriving at New York at 1·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 6 A. M. and 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·10 A. M. and 4·25 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 9·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·20 and 7·10 P. M. for Pinegrove only, returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 8·15 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $46 35 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (195 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mail Train leaves .... 8·00 A. M.
Express Train leaves .... 10·30 P. M.

Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:—

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner SIXTEENTH and MARKET streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
General Manager, Williamsport.

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